

BALFOUR MISSION IN WASHINGTON

British Leader Welcomed By Secretary Lansing.

UNION JACK BESIDE U. S. FLAG

Large Crowd At Station, Warded Off By Army Of Soldiers and Policemen, Cheers Visiting Delegates.

Washington.—The American capital extended a simple but heartfelt welcome to the British minister for foreign affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, and the other members of the British commission, which has come to Washington, as Mr. Balfour himself expressed it, "to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely, a successful war."

The weather was perfect and Washington, with bright spring sunshine lagged in the light green foliage of the season, never looked more beautiful when the special train which had brought the distinguished visitors with their official escorts from the North drew into the Union Station. Everywhere bunting flew in the light breeze, mainly the American national colors. The British Union Jack and the French tri-color were in evidence in many places, but the local flagmakers had been unable to meet the public demand for them.

With the Balfour Party.—Great Britain's high commissioners to the International War Council to begin in Washington this week, set foot on American soil Saturday and reached Washington Sunday afternoon.

Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Empire, formerly Premier, and often called the dean of the world's elder statesmen, was the central figure of a party that included some of Great Britain's most prominent men. With a genial smile playing over his features, he consented to a brief interview, warmly expressing his appreciation of all the United States has done as a neutral in charitable and relief work in Belgium and in German prison camps, his gratification that England and the United States now are allied for a common purpose, and his conviction that this country in its war efforts would astound the world, particularly Germany.

The object of the commission, Mr. Balfour said, was "to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely, a successful war."

While unable to discuss the situation before presenting himself to President Wilson, Mr. Balfour willingly consented to say a few words as to his general hopes for the conference and the fundamental purposes behind as follows:

"On my own behalf, let me express the deep gratification I feel at being called in any capacity whatever with events which associates our countries in a common effort for a great ideal.

"On behalf of my countrymen, let me express our gratitude for all that the citizens of the United States of America have done to mitigate the lot of those who, in the Allies' countries, have suffered from the cruelties of the most deliberately cruel of all wars. To name no others, the efforts of Mr. Gerard to alleviate the condition of British and other prisoners of war in Germany, and the administrative genius which Mr. Hoover has ungrudgingly devoted to the relief of the unhappy Belgians and French in the territories still in enemy occupation, will never be forgotten; while an inexhaustible stream of charitable effort has supplied medical and nursing skill to the service of the wounded and the sick.

"These are the memorable doings of a beneficent neutrality. But the days of neutrality are, I rejoice to think, at an end, and the first page is being turned in a new chapter in the history of mankind. Your President, in a most apt and vivid phrase, has proclaimed that the world must be made safe for democracy. Democracies wherever they are to be found, and not least the democracies of the British Empire, will hail the pronouncement as a happy augury. That self-governing communities are not to be treated as negligible simply because they are small; that the ruthless domination of one unscrupulous power imperils the future of civilization and the liberties of mankind which the bitter experience of all freedom-loving peoples. That this great people should have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the mighty struggle, prepared for all the efforts and sacrifices that may be required to win success for this most righteous cause is an event at once so happy and so momentous that only the historian of the future will be able, as I believe, to measure its true proportions.

"A. J. BALFOUR."

RAISING OF CHICKENS URGED.

Would Add 100,000,000 Pounds To Nation's Meat Supply.
Chicago.—One hundred million pounds can be added to the nation's meat supply within six months if people will grasp their opportunities to raise chickens. This proposition was held before a meeting of the American Poultry Association here by E. T. Richards, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., president of the organization. He said the Department of Agriculture approved the plan to raise more chickens.

BIG LOAN IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

BANKS IN RUSH TO TAKE FIRST \$200,000,000 OFFERED.

It Is Possible That the Issues Will Be Enlarged To Permit All Banks Who Wish To Subscribe To Do So.

Washington.—The administration was given much encouragement as to the prospects of success of the war financing, when the banks of the country, by a flood of letters and telegrams, in one day oversubscribed the \$200,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates placed on the market by Secretary McAdoo.

The interest rate, it has been definitely decided, will be 3 per cent., and the first issue of \$200,000,000, indications are, will be speedily followed by other large issues.

Hundreds of banks, the Federal Reserve Board announced, are yet to be heard from. Subscriptions already received exceed by many millions the \$200,000,000 preliminary issue contemplated.

The proceeds of the \$200,000,000 issue will be called for this week, and will be distributed among the 12 reserve banks.

The certificates were offered, not to individuals, but to banking institutions.

It is possible that the issue will be enlarged to permit all banks who wish to subscribe to do so. To avoid derangement of the money market, Secretary McAdoo has decided not to have the proceeds sent either to Washington or New York, a plan which had been under consideration, but to have them distributed, according to the locality of the subscribing banks, among the reserve banks.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS SUNK.

The Knongsli, From Portland, Me., With Crew Mostly American.

Amsterdam (via London).—The relief ship Knongsli has been sunk by a mine or submarine. One member of the crew is missing, the remainder having been rescued. The Knongsli was hit while in the so-called safe zone. The others who were on board, 34 in number, of whom 19 are Americans, have been landed in Ymuiden.

Safe Conduct Violated.

London.—Officials here of the Commission for Relief in Belgium have been advised that the steamship Ringhorn, outward bound from Rotterdam with a safe conduct, has been sunk.

GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK.

Two, Possibly Three, Of Five Raiders Sent To Bottom.

London.—The Admiralty announces that two German destroyers, possibly three, have been sunk in the course of a German raid near Dover. Five German destroyers took part in the Dover raid. They were engaged by two Dover patrol vessels. The British suffered no material damage. The British casualties were slight in comparison with the results obtained. A report by the British Admiralty gives the number of Germans saved as 10 officers and 108 men.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICA.

President Poincare and Ambassador Sharp At Ceremony.

Paris.—An impressive ceremony was held at the Sorbonne by the French Maritime League in honor of the United States. Rear Admiral Lacaze presided and among those present were President Poincare, American Ambassador Sharp and Alexander Millerand, former Minister of War. A large crowd made an enthusiastic demonstration with French and American flags, while the patriotic airs of both countries were played.

TURKEY BREAKS OFF.

Severance Of Relations With U. S. Officially Announced.

London.—The Turkish Government officially informed the American Embassy that diplomatic relations with the United States had been broken off, according to a Berlin dispatch forwarded by Reuters' correspondent at Amsterdam. American Ambassador Elkus, who is suffering with typhus fever, the report adds, will have to remain some time in Constantinople. The Ambassador's condition has shown some improvement.

ARGENTINA NEAR BREAK.

Sends Germany Sharp Note Demanding Satisfaction For Outrages.

Buenos Aires.—The Government has sent to Germany an energetic note demanding complete satisfaction for the sinking of the Argentinian sailing ship Monte Protegido. The Argentinian Minister is instructed to immediately break off relations if Germany attempts to evade responsibility for the loss of the vessel.

BRITAIN SEIZES FLOUR MILLS.

Owners May Run Them Under Direction Of Food Controller.

London.—Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, issued an order for the taking over of all flour mills in the United Kingdom April 30 by his department. It is presumed that the mills will continue to be operated by their present owners under the supervision of the food controller.

Want To Do Their Bit.

Washington.—From every quarter of the world the Department of State has received offers from American diplomatic and consular officers for service with the colors.

Holland Proclaims Neutrality.

Washington.—Holland has formally notified the State Department that it will maintain a strict neutrality in the war between Germany and the United States.

THE FRENCH SWEEP ONWARD

More Than 100 Guns and 19,000 Germans Captured.

SOME FURIOUS FIGHTING

Progress Also Made In Champagne In Face Of Stubborn Resistance. Teuton Counter-Attack Broken By Artillery.

Paris.—Hard fighting continues between the French and the Germans all along the southern front in France. The French War Office, in a late communication, records further progress for the forces of General Nivelle north of the Aisne, in Champagne and in the Argonne forest.

More than 19,000 Germans have been made prisoners and guns in excess of 100 have been captured by the French since the offensive began last week. The War Office communication says: "Between St. Quentin and the Oise there has been great activity by both armies, particularly in the region to the north of Crugies."

"To the north of the Aisne our troops, harassing the enemy, have continued to progress toward the Chemin des Dames. We have occupied the village of Sancy."

"In Champagne we have captured several important points of support in the grove of Moronvillers, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy."

"He have made, since the 16th of April, between Soissons and Aubervie, more than 19,000 prisoners. The number of guns we have captured during the same period and which have been counted up to the present exceed 100. "In the Argonne, after sharp fighting, our detachments penetrated to the second enemy trench. They found a great number of German dead."

"Belgian Communication.—A reconnaissance attempted by the enemy in the region of Stuyvekenskerke was dispersed by our fire. Prisoners remained in the hands of the Belgians."

"Orient.—After brilliant counter-attacks our troops recaptured a few elements of trenches that had been lost on the eighteenth at Tarsena Stena. About 60 prisoners, most of them Germans, remained in our hands. To the east of the Cerna the Serbian troops repulsed two enemy attacks."

Berlin Reports New Battle.

Berlin.—The official statement issued by the German War Office reports that new engagements developed between Prosenes, east of Rheims and the Supples valley.

65,000 SHELLS INTO RHEIMS.

French Deputy Accuses Germans Of Abominable Vandalism.

Paris.—"Since the first of April 65,000 shells have fallen into Rheims, said Camille Lenoir, Deputy for Rheims, who has just returned to Paris from a visit to his constituency. "The number of houses demolished or set on fire," the Deputy continued, exceeds anything experienced in preceding bombardments. Germany, with abominable vandalism, again has begun to shell the cathedral."

"I declare on my honor that nothing from a military point of view justifies our enemies in saying that they have reasons to fire on our admirable basilica."

FIRE ON LIFEBOATS.

More German "Frightfulness" Is Reported By Norwegian Boat Crew.

London.—A Reuters' dispatch from Christiania says that an inquiry into the sinking of the Norwegian steamer The Star, has revealed that the attacking submarine fired on the life boats as they were being lowered. Afterward the Germans looted the steamer.

The dispatch also says that the captain of the Norwegian steamer Blomvaag reports that a submarine fired on his boats as they were being lowered, killing four sailors. He adds that the attackers looted the cabins of the ship.

RULES FOR ENEMY ALIENS.

Will Be Allowed To Enter United If Interest Is Innocent.

Washington.—Rules for the admission of enemy aliens during the war just announced, require that their applications be passed upon by both the immigration service and the Department of Justice. Enemy aliens will be admitted as readily as any aliens, it is explained if their purpose can be established as innocent. Aliens seeking to depart will be held by the immigration service for Department of Justice investigation.

ALIENS TO WORK ON FARMS.

3,000 Held In American Immigration Stations.

Washington.—Farming on public land will be the work assigned to most of the 3,000 aliens held in American immigration stations. They include sailors from German and Austrian ships. Details of the plan will be made public within the next few days, after a conference between Secretary Wilson and Secretary Lane.

BUYS 500 TONS OF BACON.

Government Places Order At 35 Cents A Pound.

Chicago.—One million pounds of bacon, at 35 cents a pound, has been purchased here by the Government in the last few days. This is the highest grade of bacon. Among packers it was said that a modification of Government specifications as to bacon would make for economy. Canned sausage and canned corn beef also has been bought in considerable quantities.

DEFENSE COUNCIL OF STATES

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND FOOD TO BE DISCUSSED—MEETING SET FOR MAY 2.

Conference To Be Opened By Secretary Baker—States To Be Asked To Aid In Co-ordination Of Military Work.

Washington.—Governors of all States were asked by the Council of National Defense to send representatives to Washington May 2 for a conference on measures of State co-operation in the conduct of the war. Military affairs and the food situation will be the most important questions taken up.

The governors also were requested to send as delegates the heads of States Defense Councils, where they have been created. The National Council hopes, it was announced, that all the States will have named councils by the time the meeting is held. Thirteen already have been established.

The conference will be opened at the War Department by Secretary Baker as head of the Defense Council. Definite recommendations will be presented to the State executives concerning co-ordination of defense work throughout the land. The States will be asked to aid in taking a census of men of military age, to assist in other military plans and to help carry out a national food conservation program.

The defense council will propose that all State bodies have uniform organizations and that defense societies be formed in counties and localities.

States that now have defense councils or committees are Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Kansas, Georgia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Immediate creation of others, the council announced, is expected in California, Connecticut and Nebraska.

FOR FOOD DICTATORSHIP.

Broadest Kind Of Powers To Be Granted By Congress.

Washington.—Broad governmental powers to control food production, distribution and possibly even prices were provided in legislation drawn for presentation to Congress.

Authority to establish a virtual food dictatorship, if necessary, may be asked by the Administration as a war measure.

The Department of Agriculture is organizing a nation-wide system of State, county and local committees to stimulate crop production, and is making strenuous efforts to unify the activities of agricultural colleges and farm organizations to this end.

HOUSE PASSES 3 WAR BILLS.

Age Limit Of Naval Reserves Officers Raised.

Washington.—Bills to raise the age limit of naval reserve officers from 35 to 50 years, to permit enlisted minors to renew their enlistments for one year instead of four upon attaining their majority, and to give each Senator and Representative an additional designation to the Naval Academy, up to September 1, 1918, were passed by the House. They now await action by the Senate.

SIX SONS IN ARMY AND NAVY.

Two Others Of Texas Woman Planning To Enlist.

Houston, Texas.—Six of the eight sons of Mrs. Della Tate are serving their country now and the other two will enlist as soon as they can make provisions for their wives. Mrs. Tate herself announced these facts at the navy recruiting station as William F. Tate signed up for the navy. The services of the Tates are shared equally by the army and navy.

NAVAL COLLIER BEACHED.

Run Ashore After Being Rammed By Another Vessel.

Washington.—A naval collier, the name of which was not disclosed by the authorities, was beached in Hampton Roads to prevent her from sinking after being rammed by another vessel. The collier now lies in water up to her second deck and with a great hole in her hull. Navy officials say, however, that she can be floated and repaired quickly.

Beans Best War Food.

New York.—On the ground that beans are the best of foods for war emergencies, Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the National Food Commission, urges the Boy Scouts of America to devote their energies to the cultivation of this crop.

Alabama Boys Will Sow Fields.

Montgomery, Ala.—Three thousand boys in high schools and district agricultural institutions in Alabama will be released immediately for work on farms, provided no objections are made by parents, Superintendent of Public Instruction Feagan announced.

Statue Of Wilson In France.

Deauville, France.—Upon the initiative of Mayor Le Hoc, a committee of citizens has been appointed for the erection of a statue of President Wilson here.

To Release College Men.

State College, Pa.—Seniors in the Pennsylvania State School of Agriculture who are ready to take places on farms will be permitted to leave college immediately and will receive their diplomas at the June commencement.

Spain Continues Strictly Neutral.

Madrid (via Paris).—The new cabinet had its first meeting and has issued a note announcing that it will maintain strict neutrality toward all the belligerents.

FRENCH MISSION IN WASHINGTON

Visitors Sail Up Bay on President's Yacht.

ARRIVAL IN HAMPTON ROADS

Plans To Be Laid Before War Council—Unlimited Powers Given By France.

Washington.—France's war commissioners to the United States reached Washington on board the Presidential yacht Mayflower.

Powers Unlimited. The mission, of which Rene Viviani, Vice-Premier and Minister of Justice, is the official head and Marshal Joffre a member, brings no written instructions from the French Government, the Ministry having decided to give its members unlimited powers to negotiate with the United States on all subjects, military, naval and financial.

It is proposed to discuss the sending of an American expeditionary force to France. Marshal Joffre and other military members will indicate to the American officials with whom they are to confer several important military reasons which they consider renders the sending of such a force advisable. The most important of these reasons is found in the moral effect to be had from the presence of American troops and the American flag on the battlefields of France.

Plan Worked Out.

The French idea of an American expedition calls for a fighting force supported by auxiliary services, such as railway staffs, railway material, base repair shops, telegraph and telephone lines, automobile transport and a strong aviation section. The French Government is ready to offer whatever may be considered necessary to exist in sea operations, including the use for naval purposes of any or all ports in France. The Ministry of Marine has worked out for submission to the American Government a comprehensive plan for overseas transports for both army and navy purposes and for the provisioning of the civil population.

Financially, France needs loans of \$100,000,000 monthly to be spent in the United States. The detailed official information on this subject will be submitted to the American Government at the conferences to be held in Washington.

AUTOIST FRACTURES SKULL.

C. D. Dennett, Virginia Court Clerk, Not Expected To Live.

Woodstock, Va.—C. D. Dennett, of Salem, Va., Clerk of the Circuit Court of Roanoke County, was fatally injured in an automobile accident near this town. His skull was fractured and he is not expected to survive the night. J. P. Saul, Jr., a lawyer, also of Salem, who was driving the car, was cut about the head, but his condition is not thought to be serious.

NO MORE SIX-CENT LOAVES.

Bakers In Eight States Raise Price And Reduce Weight.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Announcement was made here that bakers of the Southeastern Bakers' Association, operating in eight States, would discontinue making loaves of bread to sell for less than 10 cents. The bakers have been making a nine-ounce loaf for sale at 6 cents. Hereafter they will make a 15-ounce loaf for sale at 10 cents.

WOULD TRAIN AMERICANS.

Capt. Sweeney, Who Fought In Foreign Legion, Arrives.

New York.—Capt. Charles Sweeney, an American, who has fought in the Foreign Legion in France, arrived here and will go to Washington to offer his services in the training of the American Army. The French Government early this month granted him unlimited leave of absence for this purpose.

MAY GO SOON TO STUDY WAR.

Sending Of Army Officers To Front Under Consideration.

Washington.—American army officers who are to command the new armies soon may go to battle fronts in France to study the business of modern warfare, in preparation for the work they may do later. Plans will be discussed with Marshal Joffre and General Bridges.

WANTS TO SAVE DAYLIGHT.

New York Committee Also Aims At Economy And Health.

New York.—The New York Daylight Saving Committee adopted a resolution requesting President Wilson and the Council of National Defense to urge Congress to adopt the proposed daylight saving plan as a war measure. The memorial emphasizes the value of the idea as a stimulus to home gardening, economy in fuel consumption and promotion of health through recreation.

MAY WORK GERMANS IN PARK.

New York State Negotiating With Washington For Sailors.

Washington.—Negotiations have been commenced between the Department of Labor and the New York State government to place the seamen from the seized German and Austrian merchant ships at work in Palisades Park, on the banks of the Hudson River. The State government has available \$2,500,000 for improvements in the park if the labor can be secured.

CAMP LIFE FOR FARM WORKERS

Agricultural Army Will Be Drilled and Trained.

READY FOR THE EXPERIMENT

Farm Labor Bureau of Maryland Preparedness and Survey Commission Getting Down to Brass Tacks.

Annapolis.—

Farm workers in groups of 25 and less will live in tents during the crop season in localities where work is offered. This attraction in the country, in addition to good pay, will be offered by the Farm Labor Bureau of the Maryland Preparedness and Survey Commission if the project can be demonstrated to be workable. To give it a fair trial the bureau decided to try the experiment on a tract of land near one of the hospitals for the insane. Several desirable tracts are available. Francis M. Jencks, John B. Berger, E. D. Edmonston and Dr. Herring, of the State Lunacy Board, were appointed a committee to conduct the experiment. The men in camp will be drilled and trained in farm work. This will be a rollicking life after work hours. They will not be subject to the rules and regulations in farm homes. They will be plentifully supplied with wholesome food, well cooked and an abundance of water. There will also be bathing facilities.

The bureau got down to brass tacks Monday. Chairman W. H. Manss rushed business. George A. Mahone, head of the local Federal Employment Bureau, offered use of his headquarters in the Stewart Building, Gay and Lombard streets, in enrolling the agricultural army and in distributing groups to localities from which there come calls for them. John B. Baines, representing the canners, said that the canning industry would need 25,000 to 30,000 men and 35,000 to 40,000 women and children. Dr. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will be invited to address a mass-meeting in Baltimore on Food Control.

FOR LEGISLATIVE MILL.

Governor Harrington will be clothed with extensive military powers in the bill creating the Maryland State Guards, to be introduced at the special session of the Assembly. Terms of this bill have been about completed and the present draft will be submitted to Attorney General Ritchie for examination within a few days.

The term "Home Guard" originally proposed for the troop, which is planned to take the place of the State's National Guard units for local guard duty when the former are called from the State, has been passed up. In its place the troop will be known as the Maryland State Guards and the bill provides for the unit to be on as high a military basis as the National Guard troops.

While this secondary or defense military body is to be recruited originally through the volunteer system, the Governor is to be clothed with authority to draft the service if he should decide that the volunteer system is not a success.

Drastic action will be taken by the military census committee of Washington county to enforce the law compelling persons to answer questions and furnish information to the census enumerators. The names of Samuel Printz and Roy Shetron, Hagerstown, and D. Arthur Bingham, Sandy Hook, were turned over to State's Attorney Omer T. Taylor for prosecution. The State's attorney said that he would make a test of one of the cases at once. Work of taking the military census in the county is progressing and thus far the enumerators have had little difficulty in getting persons to furnish the desired information.

William A. Morton, Jr., of near Beltsville, and his fiancée, Miss Anna B. Handy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Handy, of Hyattsville, were instantly killed, when an express train crashed into their automobile as they were crossing the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Hyattsville. William Towers and four Italians just alighted from a train from Washington were injured by the wreckage of the machine.

The tax rate for Garrett county took a jump of nine cents this year, from \$1.19, last year's rate, to \$1.28. Sixty thousand dollars was appropriated for schools, of which \$20,000 will go toward the erection of a high-school building in Oakland.

Commissioner Joseph B. Colgan was re-elected at Denton Monday in the municipal election by two majority over former Automobile Commissioner Harry A. Roe. There were 114 ballots cast.

John B. Sneckenberger, aged 77, a retired farmer, died in his home at Beards Church, near Chewsville, from general debility. He leaves two daughters (Mrs. Samuel Ridenour and Mrs. William Lonaecker, of Chewsville) and two sons (Keller and Samuel Sneckenberger, near Chewsville).

Plans are being formulated by the Mayor and Council for utilizing unused land in Hagerstown's city park for the planting of vegetables. The land will be divided into lots and a certain portion of ground will be allotted to any man, woman or child who may apply in the order of priority for the cultivation of vegetables this season. J. Ellsworth Stonebraker, president of the Antietam Paper Company, has agreed to give to all employees of the company's plant near Security a tract of land on the farm adjoining the mill upon which they may grow vegetables.

NO BOOKMAKING AT COUNTY FAIRS

Court of Appeals Decides Against the Practice.

AN OPINION IN A TEST CASE

Was Correct in Adjudging the Agricultural Society Guilty of Permitting Bookmaking at the Rockville Fair.

Annapolis.—

The Maryland Court of Appeals has handed down a decision sustaining a decision of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county that bookmaking on horse races in the county is unlawful under the existing laws.

To test the question, the Montgomery County Agricultural Society permitted a bet to be made on a race at the annual fair at Rockville last September. The grand jury, which met last November, returned an indictment charging the agricultural society with permitting bookmaking on its grounds and Chief Judge Hammond Uner and Associate Judges Edward C. Peter and Glenn H. Worthington, before whom the case was tried, unanimously adjudged the society guilty and imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

It was contended on the part of the agricultural society that inasmuch as the courts had decided that the section of a law authorizing the circuit courts of the state to issue permits for bookmaking at agricultural fairs after certain preliminaries had been complied with, was unconstitutional in that it delegated to the courts a purely ministerial duty, the whole law fell, leaving in effect an old law under which bookmaking was lawful during a certain number of days each year, but the State took the position the striking down of the section referred to did not affect the remainder of the law, which prohibits bookmaking under any circumstances



ROSE STANTON ALDRICH MEETS A FAMOUS ACTRESS AND HEARS SOME PUZZLING STATEMENTS ABOUT THE RELATIONS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES

SYNOPSIS—Rose Stanton, student at the University of Chicago, is put off a street car in the rain after an argument with the conductor. She is accosted by a young man who offers help and escorts her home. An hour later, this man, Rodney Aldrich, well-to-do lawyer, appears at the home of his sister, the wealthy Mrs. Whitney, to attend a birthday dinner in his honor. Mrs. Whitney suggests that it's about time Rodney looked around for a wife. He laughs at her, but two months later he marries Rose Stanton.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

She refused to hear a word more in those circumstances. "I'm coming straight down," she said, "and we'll go somewhere for lunch. Don't you realize that we can't talk about it like this? Of course you wouldn't, but it's so."

Over the lunch-table she got as detailed an account of the affair as Rodney, in his somewhat unbecoming condition, was able to give her, and she passed it on to Martin that evening as they drove across to the North side for dinner.

"Well, that all sounds exactly like Rodney," she commented. "I hope you'll like the girl!"

"That isn't what I hope," said Frederica. "At least it isn't what I'm most concerned about. I hope I can make her like me. Rodney's the only brother I've got in the world, and I'm not going to lose him if I can help it. That's what will happen if she doesn't like me."

As it happened, though, she forgot all about her resolution almost with her first look at Rose. Rodney's attempts at description of her had been well-meaning; but what he had prepared his sister for, unconsciously of course, in his emphasis on one or two phases of their acquaintance, had been a sort of slatternly Amazon. But the effect of this was, really, very happy; because when a perfectly presentable, well-bred, admirably poised young girl came into the room and greeted her neither shyly nor eagerly, nor with any affectation of ease, a girl who didn't try to pretend it wasn't a critical moment for her, but was game enough to meet it without any evidences of panic—when Frederica realized that this was the Rose whom Rodney had been telling her about, she fell in love with her on the spot.

Amazingly, as she watched the girl and heard her talk, she found she was considering, not Rose's availability as a wife for Rodney, but Rodney's as a husband for her. It was this, perhaps, that led her to say, at the end of her leave-taking: "Roddy has been such a wonderful brother, always, to me, that I suspect you'll find him, sometimes, being a brother to you. Don't let it hurt you if that happens!"

CHAPTER V.

The Princess Cinderella.
When the society editor of "America's foremost newspaper," as in its trade-mark it proclaimed itself to be, announced that the Rodney Aldriches had taken the Allison McCraes' house, furnished, for a year, beginning in October, she spoke of it as an ideal arrangement. As everybody knew, it was an ideal house for a young married couple, and it was equally evident that the Rodney Aldriches were an ideal couple for it.

In the sense that it left nothing to further realization, it was an ideal house; an old house in the Chicago sense, built over into something very much older still—Tudor, perhaps—Jacobean, anyway. In the supplementary matters of furniture, hangings, rugs and pictures, the establishment presented the last politely spoken word in things as they ought to be. If you happened to like that sort of thing, it was precisely the sort of thing you'd like.

The same sort of neat, fully acquired perfection characterized the McCraes' domestic arrangements. Every other year they went off around the world in one direction or another, and rented their house, furnished, for exactly enough to pay all their expenses. On the alternate years they came back and spent two years' income living in their house.

Florence McCrae was an old friend of Rodney's and it was her notion that it would be just the thing he'd want. Rodney knew for himself what the house was—complete down to the corkers. And six thousand dollars a year was simply dirt cheap.

To clinch the thing, Florence went around and saw Frederica about it. And Frederica, after listening, non-committally, dashed off to the last meeting of the Thursday club (all this happened in June, just before the wedding) and talked the matter over with Violet Williamson on the way home, afterward.

"John said once," observed Violet, "that if he had to live in that house, he'd either go out and buy a push Morris-chair from feather-your-nest Saltzman's, or a golden-oak side table, or else run amuck."

Frederica grinned, but was sure it wouldn't affect Rodney that way. As for Rose, she thought Rose would like it—for a while, anyway. But this wasn't the point. "I'm so—foolish about old Rodney, that I can't be sure

I haven't—well, caught being mad about Rose from him. It all depends, you see, on whether Rose is going to be a hit this winter or not. If she doesn't—go (and it all depends on her; Rodney won't be much help), why, having a house like that might be pretty sad. So, if you're a true friend, you'll tell me what you think."

"What I really think," said Violet—"of course I suppose I'd say this anyway, but I do honestly mean it—is that she'll be what John calls a 'knock-out.' She's so perfectly simple. She's never—don't you know—being anything. She just is. And she thinks we're all so wonderful that she'll make everybody feel warm and nice inside, and they'll be sure to like her."

"She's got a real eye for clothes, too," said Frederica. "We've been shopping. Well, then, I'm going to tell Rodney to go ahead and take the house."

Rose was consulted about it, of course, though consulted is perhaps not the right word to use. She was taken to see it, anyway, and asked if she liked it—a question in the nature of the superfluous. One might as well have asked Cinderella if she liked the gown the fairy godmother had provided her with for the prince's ball.

It didn't occur to her to ask how much the rent would be, nor would the fact have had any value for her as an illuminant, because she would have had no idea whether six thousand dollars was a half or a hundredth of her future husband's income.

The new house was just a part, as so many of the other things that had happened to her since that night when Rodney had sent her flowers and taken her to the theater and two restaurants in Martin's biggest limousine had been parts, of a breath-arresting fairy story.

The conclusion Frederica and Violet had come to about her chance for social success, was amply justified by the event, and it is probable that Violet had put her finger upon the main-spring of it. So it fell out that what with the Junior League, the women's auxiliary boards of one or two of the more respectable charities, the Thursday club and the Whiffles (this was the smallest and smartest organization of the lot), fifteen or twenty young women supposed to combine and reconcile social and intellectual brilliancy on even terms. What with all this, her days were quite as full as the evenings were, when she and Rodney dined and went to the opera and paid fabulous prices to queer professionals, to keep themselves abreast of the minute in all the new dances.

Portia had been quite right in saying that she never had to do anything; the rallying of all her forces under the spur of necessity was an experience she had never undergone. And it was also true that her mother, and for that matter, Portia herself, had spoiled her a lot—had run about doing little things for her, come in and shut down her windows in the morning, and opened the register, and, on any sort of excuse, on a Saturday morning, for example, had brought her breakfast on a tray.

But these things had been favors, not services—never to be asked for, of course, and always to be accepted a little apologetically. She had never before known what it was really to be served.

"I haven't," Rose told Rodney one morning, "a single, blessed mortal thing to do all day." Some fixture scheduled for that morning had been moved, she went on to explain, and Eleanor Randolph was feeling seedy and had called off a little luncheon and matinee party.

"Oh, that's too bad," he said with concern. "Can you manage some thing . . . ?"

"Too bad!" said Rose in lively dissent. "It's too heavenly! I've got a whole day just to enjoy being myself; being—" she reached for his hand, and, getting it, stroked her cheek with it—"being my new self. Portia used to think I faked pretty well. But I never was—don't you know?—right. So, you see, it's a real adventure just to say—well, that I want the car at a quarter to eleven and to tell Otto exactly where I want him to drive me to. I always feel as if I ought to say that if he'll just stop the car at the corner of Diversey street, I can walk."

He laughed out at that and asked her how long she thought this blissful state of things would last.

"Forever," she said.

But presently she looked at him rather thoughtfully. "Of course it's none of it new to you," she said, "—not the silly little things, nor the things we do together—oh, the dinners, and the dances, and the operas. Do you sort of—wish I'd get tired of it? Is it a dreadful bore to you?"

"So long as it doesn't bore you," he said; "so long as you go on—shining

the way you do over it, and I am where I can see you shine"—he took hold of both her hands, "so long as it's like that, you wonder," he said, "well, the dinners and the operas and all that may be a little, but I shall be blind to the fact."

She kissed both his hands and told him contentedly that he was a darling. But, after a moment's silence, a little frown puckered her eyebrows and she asked him what he was so solemn about.

Well, he had told her the truth. But precisely as he said it, he felt that he was not the same man he had been six months ago. Not the man who had tramped impatiently back and forth across Frederica's drawing-room, expounding his ideals of space and leisure. Not the man who despised the clutter of expensive junk. That man would have derided the possibility that he could ever say this thing that he, still Rodney Aldrich, had just said to Rose—and meant. And the terrifying thing was that he hadn't resisted the change—hadn't wanted to resist—didn't want to now, as he sat there looking at the slumberous glory of her eyes.

So, when she asked him what he was looking so solemn about, he said with more truth than he pretended to himself, that it was enough to make anybody solemn to look at her.

CHAPTER VI.

The First Question and Its Answer.
Rose's instinctive attitude toward the group of young to middle-aged married people into which her own marriage had introduced her was founded on the assumption that, allowing for occasional exceptions, the husbands and wives felt toward each other as she and Rodney did—were held together by the same irresistible, unanalyzable attraction.

Oh, there were bumps and bruises, of course! She had seen Rodney drop off now and again into a scowling abeyance, during which it was so evident he didn't want to talk to her, or even be reminded that she was about, that she had gone away flushed and wondering, and needing an effort to hold back the tears.

These weren't frequent occurrences, though, and did not weaken her idea that, barring tragic and disastrous types—unfaithful husbands, cold, mercenary wives—which had to be admitted as existing—marriage was a state whose happy satisfactoriness could, more or less, be taken for granted.

It was something that Simone Greville said which gave rise to her first misgiving that marriage was not, perhaps—even between people who loved each other—quite as simple as it seemed. No one had studied our leisure and cultivated classes with more candor and penetration than this great Franco-Austrian actress. She had ample opportunities for observation, because, while she played to houses that couldn't be dressed to look more than a third full, she was enormously in demand for luncheons, teas, dinners, suppers, Christmas bazaar, charity dances, and so on.

Rose had met her a number of times before the incident referred to happened, but had always surveyed the likeness from afar.

She hung about, within earshot when it was possible, and watched, leaving the active duties of entertainment to heavily cultured luminati like the Howard Wests, or to clever creatures like Hermione Woodruff and Frederica, and Constance Crawford, whose French was good enough to fill in the interstices in Madame Greville's English.

She was standing about like that at a tea one afternoon, when she heard the actress make the remark that American women seemed to her to be an exception to what she had always supposed to be the general law of sex attraction.

It was taken, by the rather tense little circle gathered around her, as a compliment; exactly as, no doubt, when it was possible, and watched, leaving the active duties of entertainment to heavily cultured luminati like the Howard Wests, or to clever creatures like Hermione Woodruff and Frederica, and Constance Crawford, whose French was good enough to fill in the interstices in Madame Greville's English.

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cause I was wishing I knew exactly what you meant by what you said."

Greville's eyes, somehow, concentrated and intensified their gaze upon the flushed young face—took a sort of plunge, so it seemed to Rose, to the very depths of her own. It was an electrifying thing to have happen to you.

"Mon Dieu!" she said. "J'ai grande envie de vous le dire." She hesitated the fraction of a moment, glanced at a tiny watch set in a ring upon the middle finger of her right hand, took Rose by the arm as if to keep her from getting away, and turned to her hostess.

"You must forgive me," she said, "if I make my farewells a little soon. I am under orders to have some air each day before I go to the theater and if it is to be done at all today, it must be now. I am sorry. I have had a very pleasant afternoon."

"Make your farewells also, my child," she concluded, turning to her prisoner, "because you are going with me."

No sooner were they seated in the actress's car and headed north along the drive, than, instead of answering Rose's question, the actress repeated one of her own.

"I ask you who you are, and you say your name—Rose something. But that tells me nothing. Who are you—one of them?"

"No, not exactly," said Rose. "Only by accident. The man I married is—one of them, in a way. I mean, because of his family and all that. And so they take me in."

"So you are married," said the Frenchwoman. "But not since long?"

"Six months," said Rose.

She said it so with the air of regarding it as a very considerable period of time, that Greville laughed. "But tell me about him, then, this husband of yours. I saw him perhaps at the tea this afternoon?"

Rose laughed. "No, he draws the line at teas," she said. "He says that from seven o'clock on, until as late as I like, he's—game, you know—willing to do whatever I like. But until seven, there are no—well, he says, seven songs for him."

"Tell me—you will forgive the indiscretion of a stranger?—how has it arrived that you married him? Was it one of your American romances?"

"It didn't seem very romantic," said Rose. "We just happened to get acquainted, and we knew almost straight off that we wanted to marry each other, so we did, and—it came out very well."

"It came out?" questioned the actress.

"Yes," said Rose. "Ended happily, you know."

"Ended!" Madame Greville echoed. Then she laughed.

"Of course," she smiled at herself. "Of course, I don't mean that," she admitted, "and I suppose six months isn't so very long. Still you could find out quite a good deal—"

"What is his affair?" The actress preferred asking another question, it seemed, to committing herself to an answer to Rose's unspoken one. "Is he one of your—that you call, tired business men?"

"He's never tired," said Rose, "and he isn't a business man. He's a lawyer—a rather special kind of lawyer. He has other lawyers, mostly, for his clients. He's awfully enthusiastic about it. He says it's the finest profession in the world, if you don't let yourself get dragged down into the stupid routine of it. It certainly sounds thrilling when he tells about it."

The actress looked round at her. "So," she said, "you follow his work as he follows your play? He talks seriously to you about his affairs?"

"Why, yes," said Rose. "We have wonderful talks." Then she hesitated.

"At least we used to have. There hasn't seemed to be much—time, lately. I suppose that's it."

"One question more," said the Frenchwoman, "and not an idle one—you will believe that? Alors! You love your husband. No need to ask that. But what do you mean by love? Something vital and strong and essential—the meeting of thought with thought, need with need, desire with desire?"

"Yes," said Rose after a little silence, "that's what I mean."

There was another silence, while the Frenchwoman gazed contemplatively out of the open window of the limousine.

Then Rose said: "But you are going to tell me what you meant about—American women."

Madame Greville took her time about answering. "They are an enigma to me," she said. "I confess it. I haven't ever seen such women anywhere as these upper-class Americans. They are beautiful, clever; they know how to dress. For the first hour, or day, or week, of an acquaintance, they have a charm quite incomparable. And, up to a certain point, they exercise it. Your jeunes filles are amazing. All over the world, men go mad about them. But when they marry . . ." She finished the sentence with a ghost of a shrug, and turned to Rose. "Can you account for that? Were you wondering at them, too, with those great eyes of yours? Alors! Are we puzzled by the same thing? What is it, to you, they lack?"

Rose stirred a little uneasily. "I don't know," she said, "except that some of them seem a little dissatisfied and restless, as if—well, as if they wanted something they haven't got."

"But do they truly want it?" Madame Greville demanded. "I am willing to be convinced; but myself, I find, of your women of the aristocratic class, the type most characteristic is"—she paused and said the thing first to herself in French, then translated—"is a passive epicure in sensations—sensations mostly mental, irritating or soothing—a pleasant variety. She waits to be made to feel; she perpetually—tastes. They give a stranger like me the impression of being perfectly frigid, perfectly passionless. And so, as you say, of missing the great thing altogether. A few of your women are great, but not as women, and of second-rate men in petticoats you have a vast number. But a woman, great by the qualities of her sex, an artist in womanhood, I have not seen."

"Oh, I wish," cried Rose, "that I knew what you meant by that!"

"Why, regard now," said the actress. "In every capital of Europe (and I know them all), wherever you find great affairs—matters of state, diplomacy, politics—you find the influence of women in them—women of the great world sometimes, sometimes of the half-world. They may not be beautiful—I have seen a faded woman of fifty, of no family or wealth, whose salon attracted ministers of state; they haven't the education nor the liberties that your women enjoy, and, in the mass, they are not regarded—how do you say?—chivalrously. Yet there they are!"

"And why? Because they are capable of great passions, great desires. They are willing to take the art of womanhood seriously, make innumerable sacrifices for it, as one must for any art, in order to triumph in it." Rose thought this over rather dubiously. It was a new notion to her—



"Make Your Farewells Also, My Child."

or almost new. "But suppose," she objected, "one doesn't want to triumph at it? Suppose one wants to be a person, rather than just a woman?"

"There are other careers indeed," Madame Greville admitted, "and one can follow them in the same spirit—make the sacrifices—pay the price they demand. Mon Dieu! How I have preached. Now you shall talk to me. It was for that I took you captive and ran away with you."

After her talk with the actress, Rose begins to understand more why it is that married folks don't always get along very well together. An interesting problem is unfolded in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WORLD OWES MUCH TO WATT

Scotsman the First to Realize and Make Practical the Wonderful Power of Steam.

"Science took a tear from the cheek of unpaid labor, converted it into steam and created a giant which turns with tireless arms the countless wheels of toil."

Thus Ingenious's poetic explanation of the origin of the transformation of pent-up steam into controlled and industrially valuable mechanical action. Elaborated in a more prosaic manner, James Watt, a young Scotchman of Glasgow, and an instrument maker by trade, once had an idea. It was a most revolutionary idea. Men had been working on steam engines for many centuries, but they had produced nothing of any practical value. In the engines of that period steam was admitted into only one end of the cylinder, and about the only use such an engine had was to pump water. And it wasn't very good at that. As for using an engine to turn a wheel—why, nobody had thought of that. It simply wasn't being done. But James did it. He let steam into both ends of the cylinder instead of only one, put a fly-wheel on the end of a shaft and the steam engine, all ready for its real business.

Watt was born in Greenock, Scotland, on January 19, 1736, his father being a builder, contractor and merchant.

Some Don't Get Back.
The dusky tonsorial artist nervously bustled himself among his implements of torture as the tired business man sank into the operating chair and prepared to rest while his stubble was being removed. The barber tucked in the ample bib, lathered the passive face and opened his conversational batteries.

"Ah just got back from a funeral," ventured the ebony as a starter.

The tired B. M. opened one eye, cleared the lather out of the corner of his mouth and in a biting tone retorted: "You ought to be blamed glad to get back—a good many people don't."

And the shave continued amid a profound silence—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Warranted Nonshrinkable.
A workman came home in triumph one evening with a red flannel shirt, which he had bought at a bargain, and moreover, it was guaranteed not to shrink. In due course the shirt was sent and returned from the wash, and the following morning the workman put it on. Just as he had done so his wife entered the room. "Uilo, Arry," she exclaimed, "where did you get that new tie?"

The cut over pine lands of Louisiana are to be colonized.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR APRIL 29

JESUS WELCOMED AS KING.

LESSON TEXT—John 12:12-19.
GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord—John 12:13.

This lesson marks the beginning of that last tragic week in the life of our Lord, the most important week in all history since creation. The date was probably April 1, A. D. 30.

I. The Lesson of His Kinship. (vv. 12-16). Reading carefully the record of each evangelist, regarding this triumphal entry, we are still at a loss fully to describe the scene. It occurred the day following the supper in the home of Mary and Martha and Lazarus, i. e. on the Jewish Sabbath. From Bethphage Jesus sent two of his disciples into Jerusalem to secure the colt. They were to loose him without asking anyone's permission, and bring the ass and her colt to him to whom all things belong, with no other explanation than, "The Lord hath need of them" (Matt. 21:3). This command was in line with the prophecy (Zech. 9:9). The young ass was a symbol of peace, but the going of the disciples, in obedience to his command, was an act of faith, and obedience is the supreme test of discipleship (John 15:14). In response to their faith, they found everything just as he said it would be (Luke 19:32). Placing their garments upon the colt (Matt. 21:7) Jesus rode upon it toward the city, the people crying, "Hosanna!" literally, "Save, I beseech" (Ps. 119:37-40; see Luke 19:38; Mk. 11:9-10; Matt. 21:9). The enthusiasm of the moment was tremendous. For the moment this great crowd (Mk. 11:8) believed that Jesus was really the Messiah, threw the garments of their holiday attire in his way (Matt. 21:8), and cast their palm branches before him. The Pharisees protested (Luke 19:39-40), but the enemies of Jesus for the moment were impotent (John 12:19). The Pharisees forgot their dignity to such an extent as to get excited along with the multitude, though with another purpose (See Luke 19:37-40). Unfortunately the enthusiasm of the people was not long-lived. Many of the same ones were soon crying, "Crucify him!" (Ch. 19:14-15). Jesus himself did not join in the general joy (Luke 19:41-44), for he, with prophetic eye, saw the outcome (Luke 19:41-44). All the city was stirred as Jesus entered (Matt. 21:10). When he truly enters a city it is always stirred. It was not until after the resurrection that the disciples of Jesus understood the meaning of this event. They then recalled what the prophet, Zechariah, had said, and saw in the fulfillment of his prediction the Messiah of whom he spoke.

II. The Lesson of Reverence (vv. 17-19). It is one thing to acknowledge Jesus as a King. It is quite another to reverence him as Lord and Savior. Never was there a time when we need more to have reverence for things holy and for constituted authority than the present day. The act of reverence on the part of this multitude for the God-anointed King ought to be a suggestion to those who look upon Jesus merely as a man.

Ride triumphantly; Behold we lay Our lusts and proud wills in Thy way.

Jesus' grief is in strange contrast with the joy of the multitude. The practical application for us today is: "Have we cast our talents before him, God's rightfully anointed King?" There had been a large company of people present when Jesus was at the tomb of Lazarus, and raised him from the dead. The testimony of these eyewitnesses to the power of Jesus must have had great weight with the multitude. The enthusiasm of this crowd for Jesus excited the hatred of the Pharisees, making it all the more intense, for they saw the crowd forsaking them, and following one whom they envied and hated. To one another they exclaimed, "Behold, how ye prevail nothing." Notice the personal pronoun "ye," seeking to lay the fault upon others rather than taking their own share of the burden, another touch of human nature which is evident even today. It is very easy for present-day readers of the life of Jesus to be swept with enthusiasm, and to exclaim, "Had I been there I would have gladly joined with the multitude's cry, and cast my garments before Jesus." The more practical question is, "Are we willing today to crown him King?" Are we not more frequently joining in the carping criticism of the Pharisees? There is a day, however, when Jesus' triumph will not be short-lived as it was that day in Jerusalem (Matt. 25:35-40). Before that glad day comes we may herald him King by our testimonies in our day to the Christ-rejecting world, and thus cleared the lather out of the corner of his mouth and in a biting tone retorted: "You ought to be blamed glad to get back—a good many people don't."

III. The Lesson of the Greek Pilgrims (vv. 20-26). These Greeks came first to Philip, who himself was a Greek. The hour had come (v. 23) when the work of Jesus for the Jews was to be finished. The Jews had been threatened with Greek religion, and that assault had been stopped by the Pharisees. Christ came first to the Jews that through them he might reach the Gentiles. Now his work for the Jews is done. He rejoices as he sees the Greeks coming to him, for it was to be in Greek dress and in Greek form of expression that Christianity was to conquer the world. But this rejoicing is tinged with sorrow, for it was a prophecy of the price that he must pay for the redemption of the world.

Various Members Of the Commission Became Acquainted With The U. S. Officials With Whom They Will Co-operate.

Washington. — Great Britain's war commissioners are receiving every mark of honor and courtesy within the gift of the government.

Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour, formally presented by Secretary Lansing to President Wilson Monday morning, was the guest of honor at night at the most notable dinner given at the White House in a generation. During the day he was presented to Vice-President Marshall at the Capitol, lunched with Ambassador Jusserand at the French Embassy and received cards or calls from many prominent persons, including former Secretary Bryan.

Meanwhile Lieutenant General Bridges and other British Army officers called on Secretary Baker, Major General Scott, chief of staff, and War Department officials; Admiral De Chair and his naval aides called on Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson and other Navy Department officials, and Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, called on Secretary McAdoo at the Treasury Department.

British Visitors Imp

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"TEDDY" SCORES ONE!

FIRST blood for Teddy! The U. S. steamer Mongolia was attacked by a German submarine in British waters on April 19th, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and Captain Rice's smart Yankee gunners smashed the pirate's periscope at 1000 yards off as she was about to fire a torpedo. The gun that did the job was christened "Teddy Roosevelt" after the bold American first patriot and fighter! Hip, hip, hurrah, "Sic semper," etc.!

PROMISE IN PIGS.

In the extraordinary and burdensome rise in prices last year pork and other hog products behaved less outrageously, from the point of view of the consumer, than most of the great food staples. In some places, as in New York city, the cost of pork was actually less at the end of the year than at its beginning. Since the new year opened there has been more tendency to lower prices in the markets for hog products than in the cost of other meats. This is due, in the main, to the high reproductive capacity of swine and the short time required to bring pigs to the stage where they become available for consumption, says Cleveland Leader. The wide range of feeding possibilities in keeping hogs also helps in a time of serious crop deficiencies. Large litters coming quickly to maturity, or near enough for the use of the packing house, create resources in swine which are lacking in cattle and sheep. The experience of other countries where the population has become greater in proportion to the area available for growing crops and raising animals, indicates clearly an increasingly larger proportion of swine and poultry and a smaller proportion of cattle and sheep in the United States, from this time forward. More sausage will be eaten and relatively less steak. Bacon will hold its own better than lamb chops.

The human body contains among other constituents about two pounds of phosphorus. This phosphorus, if extracted and put to another use, would make up about 4,000 packages of friction matches. Besides phosphorus the human body contains a few ounces of sodium and half an ounce of potassium. The quantity of the latter would be sufficient for many experiments in a class in chemistry. In addition to sodium and potassium there are a few grains of magnesium in the human body, enough to make a brilliant light, visible at a considerable distance.

Health experts declare that the public health is menaced by the habit of expectoration, as it aids in spreading respiratory diseases. As so much is to be said against this practice on every count and positively nothing for it, it is one of the mysteries of the age why it is so difficult of abolition and why the ordinances against it are apparently so hard to enforce.

The octillo bush grows in great profusion in Arizona. It is now reported that, with the aid of certain newly devised machinery, it would produce a gum superior to Mexican chicle, and that the gum may be used in the manufacture of a vast number of things now manufactured from rubber, says Christian Science Monitor. An automobile tire made of octillo is said to have stood a severe test. Four hundred tons of octillo may be taken from an acre of land on which also cattle may be grazed, and the profit is estimated as \$1,000 an acre every five years. We do not know anything about this, but there are certain indications that might lead one to believe that people will soon be using a lot of octillo.

The American woman is blamed for ordering her household supplies by telephone and failing to count the cost. But the Boston Transcript tells of a woman who visited a lawyer and informed him that she wanted a divorce from her husband, whereupon he asked "What are your charges?" to which she prudently replied, "I won't go so far as that till you tell me what are yours."

When the steamer Sonoma, two days out from Australia, picked up radio messages from Eltise, Germany, a new record for distance in wireless telegraphy was established. Eleven thousand five hundred miles is very nearly "half the convex of the globe."

SOIL SWEETENING

Farming Methods Endangered by Confusion of Instructions.

MEN OF EXPERIENCE MISLED.

Attention of Teachers Is Focused on Unprogressive Element, and Bulletins Are Addressed Mainly to Them, Thus Confusing Those Who Have Limed Their Lands in Right Manner.

The wide spread of sour land and the resulting limitation of crops has alarmed agricultural teachers to push the conservative and meet objections that are in part local and often evasive. The teachers having their troubles with unprogressive farmers focus their attention upon them. Thus they are liable to make wholesale recommendations in the agricultural bulletins as if such men comprise the sole public. Unfortunately through this many who have always limed their lands right are made doubtful by such generalizations and the tone of authority in new recommendations. Pulverized limestone and oyster shell are useful forms of soil sweeteners when ground fine enough. Outcrops of the stone and abandoned shell heaps occur in many places. These should be developed and local grinding encouraged if the operation is practical and economical. For lime is not merely useful; it is essential to all land.

But so anxious are the teachers to start this utilization that nearly all bulletins convey the impression that these carbonate forms of lime are cheap. This is not often the case where freight rates are reasonable and immediate results from liming are desired. Consider that ordinary stone

LIME AND LEGUMES FOR GOOD HUMUS.



Turning Under Red Clover, a Prominent Leguminous Forage Crop.

grinders when new reduce the material so that about one-half of it will pass a sieve with sixty meshes to the inch. The Pennsylvania Agricultural college recommends that ground limestone be reduced to a degree of fineness so that all will pass a sixty mesh screen, or twice as fine as many of the products of local grinding plants. Then as coarse ground limestone contains only one-half its weight of oxide, or true lime, you only have one-half of one-half or one-quarter of the stuff, shipped, hauled and spread, that sweetens soil. In a rough estimate the cheapest true lime or lime oxide on the field gives the largest profit. Don't be misled into believing that the lowest cost lime product is always the cheapest in the end from the standpoint of genuine service. A good way to figure out which is the most economical form of lime to use is to multiply the cost of a coarse ground limestone or oyster shell offered at a low price by four, when comparing it with the cost of a burned lime, after you have added freight, hauling and handling to both. In doing this remember that our agricultural experts generally advise about twice as much ground limestone

LIME AND NO LIME IN GROWING THE ALFALFA CROP.



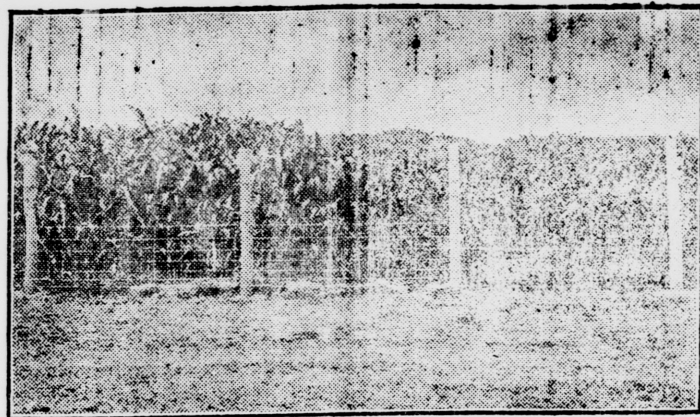
is needed to do the work of burned lime, and this means twice the freight rate when the former material is used. Ground limestone and shell produced in a farming section at a distance from railroads may stand this test of cheapness. But many farmers near lines of transportation are being misled in this connection by the recommendations in agricultural bulletins. The authorities had no intention in writing them of changing good liming practices already existing.

FOR SALE!

FARQUAR TRACTION ENGINE

20 Horse Power in good condition. Owner has no further use for engine. ALFRED McDOWELL, Marshallton, Del.

CORN FOLLOWING ALFALFA.



Two Years In Alfalfa on Right; One Year In Alfalfa on Left.

POTATO SOIL.

Importance of Seed Sterilizing and Providing Potash Plant Food.

In the preparation of the soil for potato growing it should be understood that a healthy potato in a healthy soil only grows generously when the soil is sweet. But great caution should be used in liming potato ground in view of the fact that seed infected seed develops scab faster than potatoes in a sweet soil. To overcome this and at the same time to derive the benefit from the use of lime in providing the natural potash, so essential to a successful potato crop, lime only moderately, and be sure to kill the scab and little potato fungus on the seed.

For this purpose mix one pint of formalin from the drug store with thirty gallons of water. Hang the seed potatoes in a sack in the barrel for two hours, then spread on a clean floor, washed with the same solution, to dry before cutting. Where "stem

HOTEL Channell

ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
ATLANTIC CITY

Is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City, centrally located midway between all stations. Hotel has a beach front view, all outside rooms, hotel of air, shine and one of the coolest hotels in summer in the city. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and the latest fire escapes put in most of all the sleeping rooms. Hotel is also noted for its excellent table and best of service. Will open Saturday Rates, American, \$2.00 per day up, \$10.00 per week up; European, 75c per day up. Have all trunks and grips checked to hotel office to assure prompt delivery of baggage. Agency for from any station to the hotel, don't pay more. Booklets free.

A. C. CHANNELL, Owner and Prop.

Farms for Sale!

Acre	Price
210	\$20,000
430	22,000
370	18,000
187	25,000
200	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
130	6,000
180	4,000
90	10,000
10	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	7,700
135	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
120	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
100	16,000
311	21,000
169	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

1917 SEASON 1917



FRENCH COACH

"Marcus N., Jr." Coal Black Stallion, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N. Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs. This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del. Terms—\$12 to insure, with the usual return services.

James A. Money, Middletown, Del.
WILLIAM SMITH GROOM

ELECTION

LIGHT AND WATER COMMISSION Pursuant to the call of the Commissions of THE TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

An Annual Election of the Tax-payers of said Town will be held at the office of D W Stevens, Justice of the Peace, on South Broad St., in Middletown, aforesaid,

ON MONDAY, MAY 7th, 1917

FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING

One member of the Board of Light and Water Commission for five years. At said election each tax-payer shall have one vote for each and every dollar and fractional part of a dollar paid by him, her or it respectively, as town tax for the year next preceding said election and all tax-payers shall have the right to vote at such election, in person or by proxy, duly signed and witnessed.

The polls will open at 2 P. M., and close at 4 P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS:

No person shall be eligible as a member of the Board of Light and Water Commission unless he be a qualified voter of said Town of Middletown and a majority of the members of the said Board of Light and Water Commission shall have paid a town tax of ten or more dollars during the year preceding said election.

W. S. LETHERBURY, Pres.
W. N. DONOVAN, Sec.
Middletown, Del., April 11th, 1917.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware



Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and
Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY
Middletown, Delaware

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

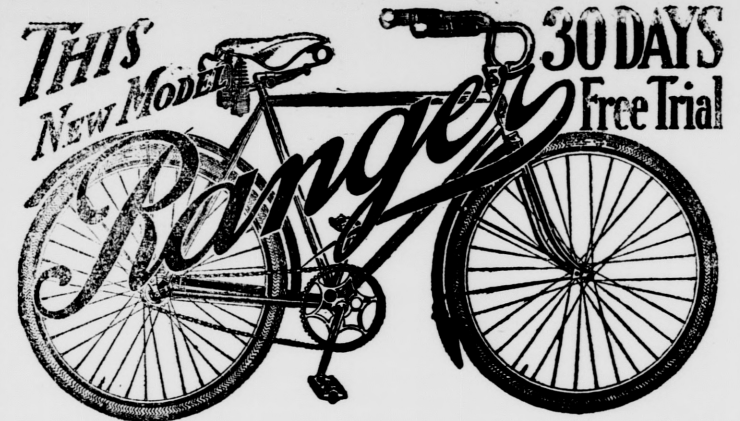
L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

CHEVROLET

Cars in stock ready for immediate delivery. Cheapest electric equipped car in America.

Touring car \$550
Roadster \$535
Large four cylinder 5 passenger \$800. Eight cylinder model \$1385.

SHALLCROSS GARAGE
MIDDLETOWN DEL
Phone No. 110



Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles Colors and Sizes in the famous line of "Ranger" Bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue just off the press. There are eighty-three (83) others, also, shown at prices ranging from \$11.75, \$13.75, \$15.75 up. There is a MEAD Bicycle for every rider, at a price made possible only by our FACTORY-DIRECT-TO-RIDER sales plan.

SEND NO MONEY Tires and Sundries at prices so low they will astonish you. Also, full particulars of our great new offer to deliver to you all charges prepaid your choice of any of the 94 kinds of "RANGER" Bicycles you may select, for ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL. This wonderful offer is absolutely genuine. No one criticizes your choice if it's a "Ranger"—the most popular, largest selling Bicycle in the country.

TIRES, LAMPS, Built-Up-Wheels with Coaster-Brakes, Inner Tubes, Electric Lighting Outfits, all the newest ideas in Bicycle equipment and Sundries, as well as the Repair Parts and Combination Offers for riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a good commission on every sale and so can you. Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to sell "quality" Bicycles at prices below all competitors.

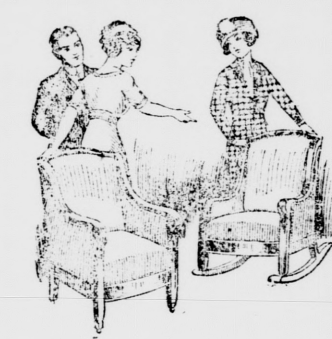
RIDER AGENTS WANTED We want a Rider Agent in every neighborhood to ride and exhibit the new "RANGER." You can select the particular style suited to your own needs. Boys and young men in all parts of the country are riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a good commission on every sale and so can you. Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to sell "quality" Bicycles at prices below all competitors.

WRITE US TODAY. Do not delay. A postal request at a cost of one cent will bring you the big catalogue. DO NOT BUY until you get it and our wonderful new offers and prices. J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE

For Young People What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today. GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.



Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

AMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

\$700,000.00

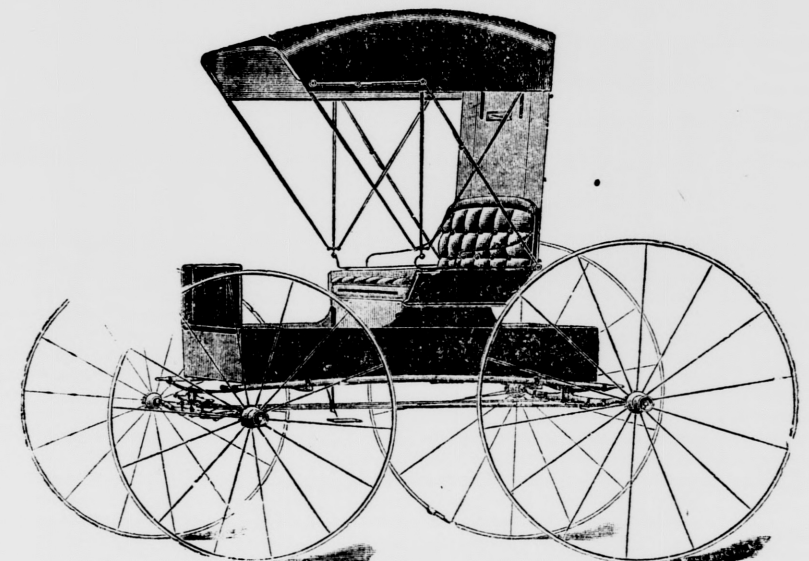
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGEN S

M. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

STATE AND PENINSULA

A new auditorium to occupy all the vacant space on top of the Hotel duPont will be built for the Wilmington City Club.

A banquet attended by 500 members featured the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Eureka Lodge of Masons, Wilmington.

Owing to lack of orders on account of the war the glove factory at Greensboro has suspended operations for a short time.

Dr. Howard Bratton, secretary of Union Hospital, Elkton, reports that the institution now has an endowment fund amounting to \$55,000.

A cargo of 10,000 shark skins which will be used instead of leather in the manufacture of shoes arrived in New York on Monday from Cuba.

Wilmington Council will be asked to allow the Board of Education \$431,704.25 to provide adequate school facilities for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The New Castle County Levy Court has elected Thomas Parker constable in Wilmington Hundred, and John F. Sayton constable in Christiana Hundred.

Wilmington police are trying to capture a "Peeping Tom," who, armed with a pocket searchlight, has been annoying women on the west side of town.

Major Richard Sylvester, chief of the duPont Powder Company's police, has been appointed by Attorney General Gregory an agent of the Department of Justice.

Charles H. Brown was presented with a gold-headed cane on his seventieth birthday by fellow employees of the G. W. Baker Machine Company, in Wilmington.

The Russian provisional government has decided to place a contract in the United States for 40,000 railway cars and 2,000 locomotives, to be delivered by July, 1918.

One hundred members of the Elkton Lodge of Masons enjoyed a shad dinner Tuesday evening given in Gilpin's Hall by the graduating class of the Elkton High School.

The Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation has obtained a permit to build an athletic field for its employees on the site of the old baseball park in South Wilmington.

Captain John P. LeFevre, of Co. G, Organized Militia, residing in Dover, has been appointed to enroll the Home guards to be composed of men between the ages of 45 and 55 years.

Because of one death at New Castle from typhoid fever and another case two doors away, the Board of Health has sent samples of drinking water to Delaware College for analysis.

Due to the discharge of men with dependents from the military service, about 40 privates and corporals in the First Battalion, Delaware Militia, now under arms, have been promoted.

The United States Government will build one thousand wooden ships at a cost of \$225,000,000, with which to smash the German submarine blockade and save our allies from starvation.

The steamer Carmania, owned by the Philadelphia & Baltimore Steamboat Company, was taken to Baltimore yesterday, to be repainted preparatory to resuming daily trips between Elkton and Betterton.

The Summer School at Newark which has undergone many important changes from last year will open June 25. Dr. Counts, Director of Sessions has worked out plans whereby the school will branch out into wider fields of usefulness.

All postmasters of the second, third and fourth class are empowered to co-operate with recruiting officers in seeking young men for the army, navy and marine service. For each recruit they secure they will be paid five dollars.

At elections held Tuesday in various cities and towns in the State of Illinois, 142 more saloons were voted out of business. The largest city to enter the dry column was Danville, with 30,000 population, where 68 saloons will close May 1.

Rev. Dr. John M. Gill, who was elected President of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, after Rev. George W. Haddaway had declined the honor, has also resigned. Rev. Luther Warner, of Salisbury, has been elected to the position.

The Jessup and Moore Paper Company sprung another surprise on their employees at their paper and pulp works in Elkton when they advanced their men an increase of twenty per cent. in wages, making the fourth increase handed the men within a year.

The eighth annual report of Secretary, Dr. Howard Bratton, of the Union Hospital, of Cecil county, located at Elkton, shows the total number of admissions in 1916 to have been 398, which is the largest number since the establishment of the hospital. Exclusive of this number 270 patients were treated in the Dispensary Service.

As a step toward increasing the number of persons available for farm work and also in helping the boy and girl club movement, the State Board of Education has under consideration some modifications of the Compulsory School Attendance law so as to relieve all children over 13 years of age from its provision while the war lasts, except between December 1 and March 15. The School Attendance law applies to children up to 16 years of age, and under certain conditions up to 17 years.

Frank E. Johnson has been appointed Constable of Lewes.

Rehoboth Beach Coast Guard Station was badly damaged by fire Thursday.

The mock trial held at Dover has netted \$150 for the Parent-Teacher Association.

Sussex County Commissioners have elected William T. Hudson Constable at Selbyville.

Bridgeville Fire Department has organized into a military company, and will begin drilling.

Wilmington Central Labor Union has protested to Council against considering public business in executive sessions.

Herbert D. Betts, who committed suicide on Tuesday in his apartments, in the Hotel duPont, left an estate of \$50,000.

A new pipe organ has been installed in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, and the old organ was given to a Newark colored church.

William P. Satterfield, a Dover merchant, has purchased the store of Michael Riley, and will transfer his business here.

J. T. Masten has been elected bridge tender of the new county bridge which crosses the Government canal at Rehoboth Beach.

Wilmington Scout Council has decided to make the Scout of the city guardians of the community gardens promoted by the Women's Defense League.

About 65 women of Elkton have organized a unit of the Navy League, with Mrs. Albert Constable president and Mrs. J. Frank Frazer secretary.

Thomas Smith and James Layton have been elected from Bridgeville Methodist Sunday School as delegates to the State Sunday School Convention.

Thirty pupils of the Newark schools, who include eight girls, have started home garden work under the joint supervision of Miss Agnes Medill, a teacher.

Wilmington Board of Education has unanimously decided to increase high school teachers \$100 a year and elementary school teachers \$150 a year.

A terrific windstorm blew down the large barn on the farm of W. R. Horsey four miles southeast of Laurel, leaving the horses and cows in it uninjured.

Plots of land for cultivation as gardens have been offered free to any resident of New Castle by Selden S. Deemer, president of the Deemer Steel Casting Company.

Delaware College has leased the Guernsey bull, Anton's May King 22:87 for one year for \$1500 to the Brookmead herd, owned by Frank Graham Thomas, of Devon, Pa.

The Woman's Tuesday Night Club of Bridgeville, has agreed to turn over the proceeds of a recent entertainment, amounting to nearly \$100, to the Belgian Relief Committee.

Josiah Marvel, it is understood, will be the member from rural New Castle county on the State Highway Commission which Governor Townsend will name in a few days.

Because it is almost impossible for Wilmington to get horses, the Street and Sewer Department is considering the purchase of tractors to draw ash carts, sprinklers and vehicles used in new street work.

Mrs. William S. Hilles, chairman of the Committee on enrollment for service for the Women's Defense League in Wilmington, has recruited the services of 208 women, who are willing to help the city during the war crisis.

Our prominent dental scientists now ascribe about all the ills the flesh is heir to to the condition of the teeth, and we live in a good deal of fear that they'll soon discover that children may be permanently cured by pulling two or three front ones.

Duels in France are considered un-riotic in war time. It is to be hoped their suspension will lead to the conclusion after the war that they are absolutely absurd, as other progressive nations have come to regard them.

A health expert says woman needs one-third less food than a man does, but she always insists on picking items on the bill of fare that cost more, so what is the difference?

That Columbia professor that would substitute the word "airplane" for aeroplane deserves a vote of thanks, for it certainly would be easier to pronounce.

The government proposes to spend \$1,000,000 for new fish hatcheries, but among the land species there's one born every minute, as formerly.

With linen collars going up in price the average male citizen takes more interest in smoke inspection than he formerly did.

They may be able to prevent mules braying somewhere in France, but other localities are less fortunate.

Automobiles continue to get in front of trains with fatal results, but it isn't the fault of the autos.

Love makes the world go round, but it takes war to make it go down.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, ON SATURDAY, MAY 5th, 1917, At 11 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with a Store and dwelling thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington, State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the North-easterly side of Fourteenth Street, distance seventy-seven feet and one inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street with the Southeasterly side of Market Street thence Northeasterly by a line of land of A. B. Statton, parallel with Market Street, thirty-two feet eight and three-quarter inches thence Easterly by line of said Statton's land six feet and nine inches more or less to a point distant thirty-eight feet and three and one-half inches, North easterly from the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street, measured at right angles thereto, and eighty-one feet Southeasterly from the Southeasterly side of Market Street, measured at right angles thereto; thence North-easterly parallel with Market Street fifty-five feet and eleven inches to a point in a line of land now or late of C. G. Gabke; thence Northwesterly by said Gabke's land and parallel with Fourteenth Street eighty-one feet to the said Southeasterly side of Market Street, and thence southeasterly by the said side of Market Street ninety-four feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the said side of Market Street with the Northeasterly side of Fourteenth Street; thence Southeasterly by the said side of Fourteenth Street, seventy-seven feet and one inch to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary V. Gallagher and John J. Gallagher, her husband, Mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 12th, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1917, At 11 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot or piece of land with the three story brick house thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a corner of a lot of land lately conveyed or about to be conveyed to Samuel H. T. Pool's land, side of Orange street, at a distance of fifty-seven feet from the southerly side of Tenth street; thence westerly passing through the middle wall between this and the adjoining house, and along the line of said lot eighty feet to the line of the ten pin alley lot, northerly parallel with Orange street, eighteen feet to a stake; thence easterly, parallel with Tenth street, passing through the middle of this and the adjoining house eighty feet to the said side of Orange street, aforesaid, and thence thereby southerly eighteen feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary A. McDonnell, Administratrix, d. b. e. t. a., of the estate of James Casick, deceased (Mary Casick, wife of James Casick, co-mortgagor, being also deceased), and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 17, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1917, At 11 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with a three story brick dwelling thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the intersection formed by the line of the northerly side of Ninth street with the line of the easterly side of Adams street, thence easterly by the said northerly side of Ninth street, eighteen feet four inches to a corner; thence northerly and parallel with Adams street and passing through the middle of the division wall of this and the house adjoining on the east, eighty-six feet, three inches to a corner; thence westerly and parallel with Ninth street, eighteen feet four inches to the aforesaid side of Adams street and thence thereby southerly eighty-six feet three inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hare, Jr., Administrator of the estate of John Hare, deceased Mortgagor, (Emma E. Hare, the co-mortgagor being also deceased) and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 17, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1917, At 11 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with a three story brick dwelling thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the intersection formed by the line of the northerly side of Ninth street with the line of the easterly side of Adams street, thence easterly by the said northerly side of Ninth street, eighteen feet four inches to a corner; thence northerly and parallel with Adams street and passing through the middle of the division wall of this and the house adjoining on the east, eighty-six feet, three inches to a corner; thence westerly and parallel with Ninth street, eighteen feet four inches to the aforesaid side of Adams street and thence thereby southerly eighty-six feet three inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hare, Jr., Administrator of the estate of John Hare, deceased Mortgagor, (Emma E. Hare, the co-mortgagor being also deceased) and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 19, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1917, At 11 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with a three story brick dwelling thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the North-easterly side of Seventh Street at the distance of twenty feet easterly from the easterly side of Tenth Street, thence northerly parallel with Tenth Street, twenty feet to a corner in line of land of George Powell; thence Easterly by a line of said Powell's land parallel with Seventh Street, twenty feet to a corner; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Street, passing through the center of the party division wall of this and the house adjoining on the East, sixty feet to the aforesaid side of Seventh Street; and thence thereby Westerly twenty feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of May A. Robinson and William H. Robinson, Jr., her husband Mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 19, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, ON SATURDAY, THE 5th DAY OF MAY, 1917, At 11 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot of land with a three story brick dwelling house thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING on the southerly side of Fourth street at the distance of one hundred and forty-two feet and seven inches easterly from the easterly side of Franklin street; thence southerly, parallel with Franklin street and passing through the middle of an alley two feet and six inches wide between this house and the one adjoining it on the west, one hundred feet to a corner; thence easterly, parallel with Fourth street, seventeen feet nine inches to another corner; thence northerly, parallel with Franklin street and passing through the middle of the division wall of this house and the one adjoining it on the east, one hundred feet to the aforesaid side of Fourth street; and thence thereby westerly, seventeen feet nine inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may. With the use of said alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Anna M. McNulty, Administratrix cum testamento annexo of the estate of Mary McNulty, deceased, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 18, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1917, At 11 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, formerly known as 811 King street, now known as 815 King street, situated in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of King street between Eighth and Ninth streets at the distance of one hundred and forty feet and ten inches north from the side of Eighth street, a corner for Masonic Hall Company's land; thence therewith westerly and parallel with Tenth street, seventy feet to a corner; thence southerly, parallel with King street twenty-three feet nine and one-quarter inches more or less, to a line of land formerly of R. R. Robinson, now of Millard T. Pool; thence easterly, along the said Millard T. Pool's land and passing through the middle of the north wall of the building on the lot adjoining on the south, seventy feet to the westerly side of King street, and thence therewith northerly twenty-three feet nine and one-quarter inches to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Arthur M. Matthes, Incorporated, a Corporation of the State of Delaware, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 17, 1917.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS DENTIST MIDDLETOWN DEL. (Office of the late Dr. Stites

OVERLAND - FORD - HUDSON We have on hand for immediate delivery the following Models.

5 Passenger 31 H. P. OVERLAND, - \$695.00
5 Passenger 6 Cylinder OVERLAND - \$985.00
4 Passenger Country Club Roadster - \$795.00

F. O. B. Toledo
F. O. B. Detroit

BURRIS GARAGE Middletown, Del. New Castle, Del. Phone 245

BETTER FENCES When you use RED CEDAR POSTS, HEMLOCK or LONG LEAF HEART RAILS and CYPRESS FENCE BOARDS, you know you are building economically, because it lasts.

We have several thousand feet of the above stock we are going to move at a SPECIAL PRICE.

We invite your inspection.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO. PHONE 40 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of sundry writs of Vendue Expended, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1917, At 11 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz: All that plantation or tract of land, with a stone dwelling house, frame barn and other buildings thereon erected, situated in Mill Creek Hundred aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

By the public road leading from Millford Cross Roads to Corner Ketch, by the public road leading from Hillside School House to Thompson's Bridge, by White Clay Creek, by lands of John Quill, lands of John Desmond, James Maharty and lands of E. H. Davis, containing seventy acres, one hundred fifty-seven and one-half perches more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Sadie E. Aiken, Robert D. Aiken, and George W. Aiken and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., April 13, 1917.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE IT'S A POWDER The Chicks Inhale the Dust. Gues Right to the Spot. Kills the Worm as well as the Germ.

The whole brood treated at once—in five minutes. Saves time—saves trouble—makes the chicks.

Makes Poultry Raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Every package by mail is guaranteed. Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible. Ask your merchant to keep it.

HACKETT'S Gape Cure 35c. postpaid HACKETT'S Louse Powder, 35c. postpaid Also guaranteed—rids your poultry of vermin! M oney order, currency or stamps received. Address.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO., Dept. S. - Hillsboro, Md.

LOOK! I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL 515 E. Third St. WILMINGTON, DEL. Phone 3508 W

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HOUSE PAINTER Middletown, Delaware Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am entitled to estimates on local work. PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed



Why Just Buy Clothes?

We handle the largest tailoring line in the world, known to everyone. The International Tailoring Company make up the very latest garments and make them to fit, they are all guaranteed. Once you wear an INTERNATIONAL SUIT you will not want any other. We always have on hand a large assortment of goods and the latest designs.

Price of tailored suits range from \$15.00 to \$40.00 Give us a call.

Many men do buy their clothes by their looks, a pretty pattern and a good style.

Would they buy a house that way—never—first,—do they like the looks of it? Yes. Then who designed it, how is it built and what is it built of?

To the man who buys carefully and critically it's a pleasure to sell (MELTSNER) CLOTHES.

The new (Meltsner) Clothes are here in models to fit all—and there are plenty of patterns to satisfy your taste, at \$10.00—\$12.50—\$15.00—\$18.50

GLOBE CLOTHING STORE MIDDLETOWN, Del.

The Home of Meltsner Fine Clothes

NEW YORK The Great Metropolis

Low Rate Excursion

See Broadway; Pennsylvania Station; Central Park; Riverside Drive; Grant's Tomb; Metropolitan Museum of Art; Fifth Avenue; Brooklyn Bridge and get a glimpse of the greatest city on the American Continent.

\$3.00 Round Trip

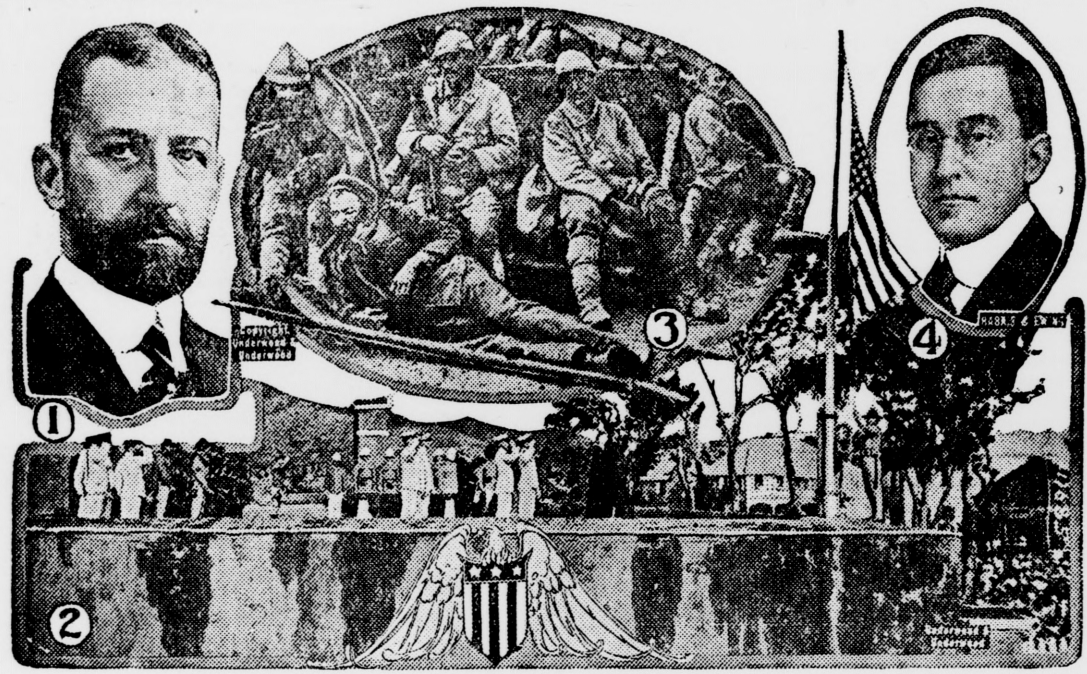
Sunday, May 6 SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN LEAVES

Saturday, May 5 Sunday, May 6 Sunday, May 6
Delmar.....11:15 P.M. Felton.....12:42 A.M. Townsend.....2:00 A.M.
Laurel.....11:28 P.M. Viola.....12:49 A.M. Middletown.....2:12 A.M.
Seaford.....11:41 P.M. Woodside.....12:55 A.M. Mt. Pleasant.....2:23 A.M.
Cannon.....11:51 P.M. Wyoming.....1:04 A.M. Kirkwood.....2:34 A.M.
Bridgeville.....11:58 P.M. Dover.....1:14 A.M. New Castle.....2:55 A.M.
Sunday, May 6 Cheswold.....1:26 A.M.
Greenwood.....12:08 A.M. Brenford.....1:33 A.M. New York (Penn. Station) Ar. 6:45 A.M.
Farrington.....12:18 A.M. Clayton.....1:40 A.M.
Harrington.....12:30 A.M. Blackbird.....1:52 A.M.

Returning, leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 4:40 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Transcript, \$1.00



1—New portrait of Mario G. Menocal, president of Cuba, who is co-operating actively with the allies. 2—Raising the Stars and Stripes over the Virgin Islands at Fredericksport, St. Croix. 3—German soldiers, captured by the French, wounded and dazed by gun fire. 4—Theodore Brent of New Orleans, youngest member of the federal shipping board which is planning the construction of 1,000 wooden ships.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

War Councils With Leaders of the Allies Are Opened in Washington.

FIGHT OVER CONSCRIPTION

Dent's Committee Rejects President's Plan—Enemy Submarine Report—ed Near New York—Nivelle Smashes German Lines Between Reims and Soissons.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

For America at the outstanding event of the past week was the opening of the great allied war councils in Washington. Headed by such eminent men as British Foreign Minister Balfour and Rene Viviani, former premier of France, the commissions from England and France arrived in the national capital, were installed in fine residences and at once began the series of conferences with the heads of the American government and of its armed forces.

In order to insure the safety of the commissioners, the government quite properly suppressed all news of their movements; and it is in no hurry to tell what transpires at the conferences. It is safe to say, however, that the results of the meetings will be momentous.

Congress provided enough sinews of war for the present by passing the bill for the issuance of \$7,000,000,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 is to be lent to the allies. There was not a single opposing vote in either house or senate. Congress also appropriated \$100,000,000 as an emergency war fund to be put at the disposal of the president.

Conscription Still in Doubt.

President Wilson continued throughout the week his strenuous fight for selective conscription, but arguments and threats were alike vain so far as the house military committee was concerned. The committee rejected, 13 to 8, the administration provision, and then adopted an amendment offered by Chairman Duff of the committee, which the president should call for 500,000 volunteers under the existing volunteer act, and should apply conscription only when he decides that such additional forces cannot be effectually raised and maintained under the call for volunteers. The house agreed to take up the army bill on Monday.

In the senate committee the president fared better, for the administration bill with the selective conscription feature was accepted by a vote of 10 to 7. It is the hope of the administration that the senate will pass this bill before the house acts.

Impressed by the strength of the opposition to his conscription plan, the president in the ranks of the Democratic party, the president on Thursday issued an appeal to the public to support his proposition.

Administration leaders protest that the advocates of the volunteer system have spread the idea that under the conscription plan there is no room for the volunteer system, whereas the president's plan leaves the way open for 500,000 volunteers to serve for the duration of the war only.

At the beginning of the week President Wilson issued a remarkable proclamation to the nation, calling on all the people to give to it, in their respective capacities, their united, full service for the successful prosecution of the war. Such a call was doubtless needed to arouse individuals, but recent events show that the industries of the country already are completely organized and proceeding to carry out the plans outlined by the council of national defense. The work done and being done by that body of patriotic men is revealed as most comprehensive and complete, and when it is known in its entirety will astonish the people of America.

U-Boats in American Waters? Are there any German U-boats in American waters? Berlin says "not

PLEA FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Major General Wood Points Out What He Considers the Duty of the United States.

Boston.—Major General Wood, speaking at a meeting of the American Cotton Waste Exchange here, said that the United States would not fulfill its duty in this war until it had sent men to the front. The meeting was called to raise funds for the Red Cross. "If we are to be part of the war,"

yet," but the officers of the American destroyer Smith aver that a torpedo was fired at their vessel early Tuesday morning 100 miles south of New York. They are sure the missile came from a submarine, because they saw the periscope.

Having been advised by British and French naval men that the well-armed merchant vessel is the best weapon for use against the submarine, the American government is pushing with redoubled vigor its plans for the building of big fleets of wooden ships. It is even considering delaying the construction of five battleships for this purpose.

In the United States union labor in general is heartily supporting the government in its war measures. The exceptions are certain scattered groups of manifestly Germanic tendencies. The members of these, as well as certain other Americans with perverted ideas of their duty to mankind, may profitably study President Wilson's proclamation, issued Monday, warning against the commission of treasonable acts. Giving aid and comfort to the enemy is treason, and the punishment for treason may be death. It is a pity that such a proclamation should be necessary.

Recruiting for the regular army and navy during the past week was much more satisfactory than heretofore. From the navy training schools thousands of young men, made fit by intensive training, were sent to the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard to man the vessels of the fleet.

The University of Illinois' plan for the enlisting of a great army of agricultural laborers, men and boys outside the years of military service or otherwise exempt, having been recommended by the council of national defense and approved by the administration, seems likely to solve the problem of farm labor. This, and the concerted movement to urge the growing of limit crops have aroused the farmers and gardeners so that the dangers of a food shortage are decreasing. Every help possible is promised the agriculturists in the way of obtaining seed and labor.

Prices of foodstuffs still are abnormally high, and there are more than hints that the government will curb the avarice of the speculators. Canadian wheat was put on the free list Monday, and the depressing effect on the price of May wheat was immediately but not lasting. The grain speculators are being investigated by the federal authorities.

Great Victory for the French.

The greatest battle of the war to date, and consequently the greatest in all history, is that being fought in northern France. While the British were making their tremendous thrust toward Lens and St. Quentin, the French were concentrating their artillery fire on the German lines in the Reims-Soissons sector. When storms and German re-enforcements temporarily checked the rush of Haig's men, Nivelle's troops took their turn. On Monday they smashed against the Teutonic front, crushing the enemy defenses for 25 miles, capturing the second and even the third line in places. Such was the impact of the attack that in one instance, at Brimont, they broke clear through. This is the sector where the crown prince commands, and he hurriedly brought up brigade after brigade of reserves which made desperate attempts to win back the lost ground. But the wonderful French field artillery had followed close behind the infantry and checked the German counter-attacks with awful loss of life. On Tuesday the French resumed their drive and pushed the Germans still farther back on the line from Reims to the Champagne front. All Tuesday night the fighting was fierce, but the French held their gains. In those two days 14,000 Germans were taken captive and about 15,000 others were killed or wounded. The prisoners were in a state of collapse from hunger and the effects of the gun-fire.

Meanwhile the British pushed their way farther to the north of St. Quentin and consolidated the positions they had won.

What Berlin Says of It. German official reports on the French offensive are naive. They admit the success of the attack, but assert the object of the Germans was,

yet," but the officers of the American destroyer Smith aver that a torpedo was fired at their vessel early Tuesday morning 100 miles south of New York. They are sure the missile came from a submarine, because they saw the periscope.

General Wood, "our men in our uniform must be at the front. It is no child's play. We shall send living men and bring them back dead—but never until this is done shall we fulfill our duty."

"You are now standing behind the allied lines and behind such forces as we have afloat. There is a long period of preparation ahead of us, before we shall be ready to assume our proper position in the war, and the first step is to back up the plan for universal military service. You cannot let some-

body else do your job and have a clear conscience. This republic has given everything in the way of opportunity, and, on the other hand, it has the right to demand the service of its citizens."

"A voluntary service, however delightful in theory, is ridiculous in practice. It would be a noble thing if every man rushed to the colors, but every man does not. Only 6,000 men have been enlisted in two weeks, and I leave it to you to estimate how long it will take to get an army of a million men."

Retirement of the Germans in Roumania is foreshadowed by the report from Jassy that they have burned the towns of Braila and Fokshani.

Russia Will Stand Firm.

In what may be called the field of diplomatic endeavor, attention must be called again to German efforts to seduce the new Russia from her allegiance and make a separate peace. These efforts, started by Socialist leaders, have now taken on a semi-official character, for the German censorship and prohibition of egress from the country have been relaxed and the government treats the Socialists with a sudden favor that is decidedly suspicious. The negotiations are being carried on in Sweden, whether some Russian radicals have betaken themselves. Encouraging reports from Petrograd say that the drama is split, the majority favoring sustaining the provisional government in its determination to prosecute the war to a victorious end is very large. Germany's pacific promises to Russia, and those of Austria, are too shrewd to deceive any and the most simple-minded, and even were they more substantial, the course of the imperial government has not been such as to inspire the least confidence in its pledges. Wilhelm may mean to fulfill his promises of electoral reform in Prussia, but they give little assurance of measurably promoting the cause of democracy, for which the world is fighting. Indeed, the promised reform would leave the autocratic system in the heart of Germany.

The leaders of democratic Russia must see, as do the leaders of the other allied nations, that though the world might afford to make peace with the German people, it cannot afford to make peace with the German Kaiser. On Wednesday still better news came from Petrograd in the form of assurances to the American government that it was no longer conceivable that under any conditions the provisional government of Russia would yield to the overtures of the German and Austrian Socialist agents to negotiate a separate peace.

The Austrian cabinet became disrupted during the week. Two of its members withdrew. It was reported that Premier Tisza of Hungary had resigned.

Norway and Spain Aroused.

Norway is becoming more and more indignant over the destruction of her merchant marine by German submarines, and in the last few days the shipping men and the press, heartened by America's entrance into the war, have been openly advocating the arming of their vessels. Spain, too, is exasperated by U-boat outrages, and King Alfonso on Wednesday told some troops at a review: "It is necessary that we shall keep in a constant state of preparation."

Serious news came Thursday from Buenos Aires to the effect that the German inhabitants of three states in Brazil had rebelled. They are said to be well armed and organized. There are about half a million Germans in Brazil.

Germany lost one of her "strong" men last week when General von Blissing, the German governor general of Belgium died. The Belgians did not go into mourning.

body else do your job and have a clear conscience. This republic has given everything in the way of opportunity, and, on the other hand, it has the right to demand the service of its citizens."

"A voluntary service, however delightful in theory, is ridiculous in practice. It would be a noble thing if every man rushed to the colors, but every man does not. Only 6,000 men have been enlisted in two weeks, and I leave it to you to estimate how long it will take to get an army of a million men."

AIR OF THE ORIENT

Chinese Influence More Pronounced in Summer Frocks.

Tendency of Past Year Has Grown Stronger This Season—Idea Prevalent Even in the Sweaters.

Many months ago—in fact, with the showing of extreme models in the spring of 1916—a decidedly oriental note was heralded, and a great many garments that borrowed either line or coloring from the far East were shown. In the year that has passed this tendency has grown stronger, and especially the Chinese influences recognized. The summer crop of tub frocks shows many tailored dresses and sport suits with coats or blouses suggest-



Chinese Note Even in Sweaters.

ing the mandarin jacket, and negligee garments have not escaped the same influence. In fact, Chinese mandarin coats and accompanying Chinese trousers have been found extremely desirable and becoming for bonjour wear. The sweater shown in the sketch is of fine white wool jersey cloth, cut a la mandarin coat, and embroidered in Chinese blue soutache braid. The garment is quite straight, as will be noted, held in at the waist with a loosely caught sash and equipped with generous pockets. It is also shown in the shops in Chinese blue, embroidered in white or in colors. It might really be made at home, as it is a seemed affair, fashioned of wool jersey fabric, not a conventional knitted sweater.

If home-made, great care must be taken to apply the braid neatly and firmly, as poor workmanship appears at its very worst on the jersey weave fabrics.

TOUCHWOOD IS USED ON HATS

French Responsible for Adoption of This Unusual Material—Real and Imitation Coral in Demand.

In this country we have known what touchwood is. Small ornaments of it have been bought by women and given as gifts or carried in purses for luck. But it was left to France to introduce it as a trimming for hats. The French women have been wearing ornaments made of this wood, many bits of it being mingled with precious stones arranged in rings and bracelets. It was a bit of superstition that came into use at the beginning of the war and it rapidly grew into a universal French fashion.

New hats are trimmed with touchwood ornaments as crown bands and for piping on brims.

Coral, real and imitation, will be used in the new spring millinery. Italy is supplying a large demand for it. Coral figures are placed against the straw and satin hats, and embroidery is done in coral beads, and one new spring hat has large blue wooden roses, with the hearts made of coral beads.

Pockets.

Two-in-one pockets are a style feature of interest. These are two pockets in one panel, the patch pocket being slit at the bottom to hold small coins for change.

MUSLINS HAVE BEEN REVIVED

Striped and Checked Fabrics of This Kind Are Expected to Prove Popular During the Summer.

Someone at the head of the weaving industry decided that it was time to revive all manner of muslins for summer use, and the shop windows are filled with alluring fabrics that show many of the old-fashioned designs. There are stripes and checks and flowers in pink, blue, red and yellow. These muslins will be made up with fine embroidery as a trimming, or flit or Irish crochet lace, both of which have come back into fashion.

It is said that these gowns of soft muslin will not follow the chemise robe idea, but will be made with the barrel skirt and a draped blouse with a sash, or there will be a satin or exfoliated colored blouse dropping in straight lines to the hips and embroidered at its edges. Those who are expert in prophecy say that the striped and checked muslins will be more desirable this summer than the

CHECKS ARE REALLY PLAIDS

Fashion This Year Has Decreed That to Be Smart They Must Not Be Less Than Two Inches Square.

We have progressed very much in our definition of the word "checked" since last year, says a fashion authority. Then a check was understood ordinarily to mean a combination of white and black, or of colors, of small dimensions, so that at a short distance a monotone effect was given.

Now, however, fashion has decreed that to be absolutely smart the checks of the fabrics of the present season must not be less than two inches square. This means that what we term checks are really plaids, excepting that fewer colors enter into the design.

Fortunately, most of these enormous checks are taken for sports skirts, and the latter are plaited from waist to ankle and the area of black and white checks is happily broken. Along with the popular black and white there are such combinations as gold and purple, red and gray, green and tan and yellow and blue.

They are to be worn with the lingerie shirtwaist, usually topped by a sweater whose color matches the most vivid or striking one introduced in the skirt design.

NEW EFFECTS IN POCKETS



Pockets have been playing an all-important part in the vagaries of fashion. Many new styles have been woven around them. Pockets have been seen in every shape and form. Those shown in the photo are the very latest turn. They are gathered up in a tunic effect on the sides and extend pretty near half-way around the frock. They are wide, but not deep, unusual for pockets. The collar, cuffs and edge of the skirt are paneled in a bright-striped border. The frock is made of rose-colored Yosan silk.

A Knitted Sports Costume.

Among the costumes lately arrived from Paris is a knitted sports costume consisting of a narrow skirt and sweater blouse, the model made of white yarn showing a border effect of large roses placed at intervals around lower part of skirt. The mannequin wore with this costume a knitted tam to match. Another idea was a knitted yarn blouse worn with a skirt of "Kasha" and still another unique sports suit was developed of white Kasha showing narrow skirt slit up to the knees; a band of woven embroidery in a Paisley pattern defined the slit on either side. The jacket was adorned with embroidery to correspond.

Paris Is for Green.

Green figures largely in the Paris color cord, but mostly in the bright and light shades and the soft, cool, medium tones. Clever sports coats, sports costumes, afternoon and evening frocks, sweaters and separate skirts are shown in greens, and some of the prettiest linen and cotton models are built up in green and white, while in millinery and the little things of dress there is plenty of green.

expensive gown of fine, white handkerchief linen covered with needlework. The shops are asking quite as much for a pink and white striped muslin without lace as they do for a lingerie gown made in Paris, but that is to be expected. The pleasant side of the shield is that women can achieve very good looking muslin gowns in the home sewing room.

Tailored Shirts of Silk.

Of silk or handkerchief linen new tailored shirts are being made of all the soft colors. A lavender taffeta shirt fastened with coin pearl buttons has a high pointed collar and a long black silk strap tie. This shirt can also be had in a green gold and rose changeable taffeta, pink and black.

For Unwashable Buttons.

For putting colored buttons on wash blouses, cover button moulds with any color of silk or material wished, and on the back of each button sew half of a patent fastener. Sew the other half on blouse. The buttons can be taken off for washing and replaced in a few minutes.

BIG RUSH NOW ON

For Western Canada and the 160-Acre Homesteads.

"In a war like this, they also serve and serve effectively who till the fields and gardens."

"It cannot be repeated too often that the world needs every ounce of food it can produce this year, and that the growers of that food are sure of good prices. When men now of middle age were casting their first ballot, 'dollar wheat' was the farmer's ideal of prosperity. Today, we have two-dollar wheat, with other grains and meats and vegetables in proportion; and indications that any shift from these prices is as likely to be up as down."

"Every acre must work. The farmer who increases his crops is performing a national service, as well as assuring prosperity for himself. There cannot be too much, and unless a united and consistent effort is made, there will not be enough."—Chicago Journal.

Now that the United States has joined with the Allies, the sentiment of the past has merged into the personal interest of the present. The duty of the loyal and patriotic citizen is to bend every effort to bring the great World's War to a satisfactory conclusion, to assist in all ways the forces that have been fighting at tremendous odds the giant power of autocracy. Victory is now assured; the union of the great fighting force of the United States navy, its military, its financial co-operation, its full and complete sympathy, will eventually bring about a peace that will be solid and lasting. Canada, just across the border line, that has no mark of fortification, no signs of defense, welcomes the assistance that the United States is rendering, welcomes this new partner into the arena that is battling for a disruption of the forces that breed and beget tyranny and oppression, and fighting for a democratic and free world. What a sight it will be to see the American and the Canadian, with the Stars and Stripes and the Maple Leaf of Canada emblazoned in one fold and entwined in their effort to rid the world of an incubus that has disregarded all laws—human and divine.

There is a necessity for the greatest effort ever made, not only on the battlefields of Europe, not only on the mined and submarine seas, but in carrying out on the peaceful fields of agriculture, the plans so urgently requested by those at the head of the departments of resources. The recent reports by the Government show a great falling off in the amount of grain that may be expected from the crop as of recent date, being only a little over 60 per cent, 16 per cent less than the average. Every patriotic American will bend all his effort towards increasing this. He may not shoulder a musket, but he can handle a hoe, he can drive a team and manage a plow. He will be doing yeoman service in this way, and assist in a wonderful manner the man who is fighting in the trenches. If he does not now own a piece of land, by all means get one—rent it, buy it—get it. There is lot of vacant land that will give ample return for his labor.

The desire to possess a home, to improve it and to prosper, is natural to every American, and today unprecedented offers are being made to secure the residence of the home-hunter. The war condition is draining the continent of its foodstuffs and economists are endeavoring to meet the rapid depletion of the nation's stores of grain and other farm products. Western Canada has proven her claim to being the natural producer of economically grown foodstuffs and is endeavoring to overcome a world's shortage in necessities by offering her lands, practically free, to anyone who will take them and produce. Labor is scarce in Canada, and is now being bountied. Good wages are offered and the time a farm hand is drawing pay in 1917, is considered by the Canadian Government, the same as residence duties on one of the free 160-acre farms, that this Government is giving away, in order to settle the fertile prairies and bring about within a few years a half billion annual crop of wheat.

The most conclusive evidence is available to any inquirer, that Western

Canada farm lands will produce more wheat of a better quality and at a lower cost of production per acre than has heretofore been known in grain-growing countries. It is no idle statement to say, that yields of fifty bushels to the acre of wheat are grown in Canada; the statement is made in all seriousness and is backed up by the letters and affidavits of reliable farmers in Western Canada. These farmers are enjoying the same home comforts that their neighbors to the south participate; they have the same good houses, the same good horses and cattle, the same good roads and communication, as well as the same good social conditions, and, best of all, they own their land and what they earn they own for themselves, being a foundation for greater wealth and independence.—Advertisement.

The cork oak of Spain is said to grow best in poorest soil.

Getting Old Too Fast?

Late in life the body shows signs of wear and often the kidneys weaken first. The back is lame, bent and aching, and the kidney action distressing. This makes people feel older than they are. Don't wait for dropsy, gravel, hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease. Use a mild kidney stimulant. Try Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of elderly folks recommend them.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. R. H. Slater, 2401 Roanoke Ave., Newport News, Va., says: "My back pained so badly, it felt as though sharp knives were piercing me. Often I had to scream with the pain. I could hardly take a deep breath without having sharp twinges across my kidneys. Hearing Doan's Kidney Pills praised so highly, I used some and they relieved the trouble. Whenever I have used them since, they have helped me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Large Bottle For 25¢

When you buy Yager's Liniment you get splendid value! The large 25 cent bottle contains four times more than the usual bottle of liniment sold at that price.

Try it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, cuts and bruises.

At all dealers—price 25 cents.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

GILBERT BROS. & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

STOCK LICK IT—STOCK LIKE IT

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs. Contains Copperas for Worms, Sulphur for the Blood, Sulfate for the Kidneys, Nux Vomica Tonic and Pure Dairy Salt. Used by Veterinarians 12 years. No Dosing. Drop Brick in feed box. Ask your dealer for Blackman's or write

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Kill All Flies! They Spread Disease

Placed anywhere, **Daisy Fly Killer** attracts and kills all flies. Mosquitoes, house flies, stable flies, etc. Kills them before they can breed. No odor. No harm to animals. **Daisy Fly Killer** sold by dealers, or sent by express, prepaid, \$1.00.

PERFECT HEALTH.

Tutt's Pills keep the system in perfect order. They regulate the bowels and produce

A VIGOROUS BODY.

Remedy for sick headache, constipation,

Tutt's Pills

Nancy Hall Sweet Potato Slips \$1.50. This ad good for 50c on orders for 10,000. H. L. FUNK, Pine Castle, Fla.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 17-1917.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hathcock* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT. Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS—CHILDREN

Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Best Constipation neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC

Prepared by **DR. J. C. HATHCOCK**

Pumpkin Seed
Rhubarb
Sulphur
Castor Oil
Glycerine
Syrup
Vanilla
Water

A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hathcock*

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months, \$1.00
At 12 months, \$1.50
At 24 months, \$2.00

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

SAVE THE BABIES

Since the New Century Club is discussing "Baby Week," the Scribe ventures to recommend they lend their strong support—indeed not in words only—to this important matter of shutting off the fly supply by covering their breeding places and making them fly-tight. Chief among these are manure piles, and the women of our town should see to it that the Town Board pass an ordinance ordering the making fly-tight all manure and other filth deposits, privies, etc., whence come 90 per cent of these filthy carriers of disease.

Year after year The Transcript has asked this health and cleanliness regulation to be made but nothing is done. Are property rights always to be considered first? Is the dollar or two cost of this decent law of hygiene and safety to be reckoned against the health and life of the town and of its little ones?

Typhoid and other fevers are most prevalent when flies most abound. So, too, it is now certain that the awful Infantile Paralysis occurs most where there are most uncovered manure piles. Does the town wish the manure piles to be protected rather than the babies?

One would think that the clean house-keeping and comforts of a flyless town—even big cities like Cleveland, are now made absolutely flyless—would be motive enough even were all disease dangers out of the question.

But so far, it has been a local manifestation of the world-wide condition that has until recent years put property rights above personal rights, health, life, etc. It is not so very long ago that in England 6 year-old children tended cotton looms all day long amid the dirt, foul air and roar of the mills!

Here in free America down South and up North too, especially in corrupt Pennsylvania, they are still grinding up Childhood in their mills and factories. It is only day before yesterday, so to speak, that the Supreme Court of the United States deemed the health, limbs, and lives of workmen worthy a thought alongside the sacred millions of pelf. But, as old Galileo said, "the world moves."

To get back to our meann, do the citizens of Middletown, must to tamely submit to this refusal of their town boards to take any measures to protect the community—the babies and children? They promise to consider the matter some time next month—when the fly crop is well under way! The highest medical authorities fear a return with added virulence of the awful Infantile Paralysis which flies carry most of all. "Don't thou 'ear my 'erse's legs as they canters awaa?"

'Propetty, propetty, propetty—that's what I 'ears 'em saa.'

TOWNSEND

David P. Hutchison spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Mrs. William Spicer, of Blackbird, spent Tuesday with town relatives.

Garrett Othosen and wife, of Middletown, visited John Townsend and family Sunday.

Mrs. George Bennett, of Wilmington, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Reynolds this week.

G. W. VanDyke and wife, spent Sunday with their son, G. Ralph VanDyke and family.

Mrs. G. Lloyd Knotts, of Wilmington, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Clara Knotts.

Miss Lulu Ratledge was entertained over the week-end by Howard Ratledge and wife, on the Levels.

Mr. Harris, of Harrington, was a visitor at the home of his son, Walter E. Harris and family recently.

Mrs. Winfield Lattomus and daughter, Miss Arleece, spent several days the past week with Philadelphia relatives.

Wilson Lattomus, student at Delaware College, Newark, spent the week-end with his parents, Winfield Lattomus and family.

Mrs. Frank Reynolds, of Wilmington, visited her mother-in-law, Mrs. William P. Reynolds, who the past week has been very ill.

The young people of town will give a rustic minstrel show in the School House auditorium on Wednesday evening, May 2d, at 8 o'clock. Admission 35c, 25c, and 15c. Ice cream will be on Sale after the performance. Proceeds for the benefit of the new stage.

PLANS FOR WAR ON FLIES

Chief McCrudden, of the division of Housing and Sanitation of the Bureau of Health, has asked every citizen of Philadelphia to war against the fly menace as a preliminary for Baby Welfare Week, which starts May 1. "We have gotten the water and milk supply well under control, and they have ceased to be serious sources of infection," Mr. McCrudden said, "The big remaining source of typhoid and infantile paralysis infection is food which is polluted by flies. There is just one motto for parents who wish to protect their young children—'exterminate flies before they are born, and do it now.'"

Chief McCrudden plans effective action immediately with the inspection of some 7000 city stables in which statistics show that 90 per cent. of the flies are bred. A call for volunteer inspectors which was issued recently by John A. Vogelsson, chief of the Bureau of Health, has brought a response from 100 women affiliated with the Co-operative Committee for Fly Extermination. The women will meet in the Chamber of Commerce today and receive instructions from Chief McCrudden as to the most effective methods of work. Mrs. A. D. Whiting, general secretary of the committee, is in charge of this particular branch of activity.

TYPHOID FLY TRUTHS

1. Where do young flies live? In filth and manure.

2. Where do flies first dirty their mouths and feet. In every kind of filth imaginable, being bred in filth they are infected by it.

3. Is anything too dirty or bad smelling for flies to eat? No.

4. Where does the fly go when it flies from the vault, the manure pile or the spittoon? (a) It may wipe its feet upon the clean lips of your sleeping baby; (b) It may carry germs into the open wound on your hand; (c) It may track over the butter, the meat, or take a bath in the milk.

5. Is the fly merely a nuisance? No. It is very dangerous.

6. Why is the fly considered dangerous? It is man's worst pest. It is more dangerous than rattlesnakes or tarantulas. It carries deadly infectious diseases.

7. What diseases does the fly carry? It carries typhoid-fever, tuberculosis, and various intestinal diseases.

8. How does the fly carry disease germs? The germs stick to its legs, mouth-parts, hairs, wings, and feelers.

9. What is the correct name of this human pest? The typhoid fever fly.

10. Has it ever caused anyone's death? It killed more Americans soldiers in the Spanish-American war than all the weapons of the Spaniards. It has killed thousands of soldiers during the present European war.

11. Why is typhoid fever so prevalent during the summer and fall? Because flies are most numerous during those seasons.

12. Why is typhoid fever common in one community and not in another? Largely because the common house fly is abundant in one locality and is controlled in the other.

13. Where are flies most abundant? Where there is most filth.

14. How shall we kill the fly? (a) Destroy all filth about the house and yard; (b) Put lime into the vault and over the manure; (c) Trap all flies before they enter your home by using wire fly traps; (d) Kill all flies, large or small, with a "swatter;" (e) Use sticky fly paper or fly poisons around the house or store; (f) Pour a borax solution over manure, filth or other places where the fly may rear its young.

ODESSA

Miss Reba Thornton, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. A. B. Berry, of Wilmington, visited friends in town last week.

Mr. Alvan Rose, of Carneys Point, was an over Sunday visitor at his home here.

Joseph Hoffer has moved from his Chester home to his home lately purchased from Dr. Carrey, this town.

Mrs. William Eccles and daughter Miss Emma Eccles were guests, of Wilmington relatives one day this week.

Mrs. Caroline Hahn has returned home, from St. Augustine, Fla., where she has been spending the winter.

The remains of Mrs. William Dixon, of Wilmington, were interred in Drawers Cemetery, Thursday last. Mrs. Dixon was before her marriage Miss Angie Skelenger, a well-known lady of this town. She leaves a devoted husband, a mother, two sisters, one brother and many friends to mourn her loss.

The revival meetings in Drawers Presbyterian Church have been very interesting and helpful; the service of last Sabbath night was exceptionally good. An auto load of people from Maryland came thirty miles to enjoy this service and hear the Closson Sisters sing their sweet hymns. Next Sabbath the 29th, is the last day of this campaign and all are urged to be present.

I AM THE BABY

I am the baby.

I am the youngest institution in the world and the oldest.

The earth is my heritage when I come into being.

And when I go I leave it to the next generation of babies.

My mission is to leave the earth a better place than I found it.

With my million little brothers and sisters I can do this.

If the world does not impose too many handicaps.

Now I need pure milk, fresh air and play.

When I am a little older I shall need good schools, in which to learn the lessons of life.

I want to live, laugh, love, work and play.

I want to hear good music, read good books and see beautiful pictures.

I want to build homes and roads and railroads and cities.

I want to walk in the woods, bathe in the waters and play in the snow.

I am yesterday, today and tomorrow.

If you will make my way easy now I will help you when I grow up.

I am your hope—I am the baby.

To Round-Up Loafers

Loafers, idlers, shirkers and slackers will not be tolerated in Maryland during the war period.

Governor Harrington makes this fact plain by announcing that through the police department in Baltimore and through his Preparedness Commission in each county, and through the county commissioners, he will have prepared a list of all idle men, white and colored, who are able to work and who won't work, who are supported by women, whether mothers, wives or others. This list will be available for use of the special session of the General Assembly, which will be called upon to pass a law of some kind by which the loafers shall either fight or work. —E.

HOW'S YOUR HEALTH

One of the most important questions of the day is health. It is right that it should be so, for without health, all our efforts fail, no matter how hard we try. Good health is becoming more and more important as we progress from the natural life with its physical hardships which built up the muscular body, to the mechanical comforts which in turn make our body less resistant to the disease germs that are constantly besieging it.

The great increase in disease and early deaths over previous periods is due in a large extent to our unnatural environment. The automobile, street cars, railroads and other convenient and necessary means of transportation have done their share. The modern agricultural implements, electric lights, even matches, contribute to our present weakened constitution by making it unnecessary to exert our muscles and thereby build them up.

In another way progress, however, has devoted itself to making a machine that will develop the body, increase the impaired blood circulation and help to bring back the olden time vim, vigor and vitality which many of us so sadly lack. It is a massage machine called the "White Cross Electric Vibrator," manufactured by Lindstrom Smith Co., 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Their book "Health and Beauty" will be sent free to anyone requesting it on a postcard. This valuable book tells how vibration beautifies, develops the body, gives muscular development, relieves pains such as rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches, and most other pains. It tells how simply their Vibrator operates either from the electric light current or its own powerful batteries. To operate it it is only necessary to push the lever and apply against parts affected. Vibration is nature's method. Write to Lindstrom Smith Co., Dept. 3-1104 S. Wabash Ave., today and learn more about these wonderful treatments.

The writer has used this wonderful White Cross Electric Vibrator for years, and cannot say enough in praise of it. It is a universal household blessing relieving pain of every sort, earache, neuralgia, backache etc. Used for a long time it will certainly in many cases restore and greatly improve the hearing. Athletes use it as a muscle developer, and it can be thus used to strengthen the muscles of children and others. It also reduces fat, and while lessening the size of flabby, unsightly thighs and other muscles, renders them hard, firm and beautiful.

It is a marvel of all around usefulness and comfort, and lasts forever, this White Cross Electric Vibrator.

"SOMEDAY MOTHER"

BY CHARLES S. MONTGOMERY

Did you ever think when in your home While life to you was young, How many times 't would been better If words had been unsung. Now take for instance just one thing The "I won't" you gave to Mother, How much better it would sound If you had used some other.

You were, perhaps her every joy The idol of her heart, But still you answered as we do With cruel stinging dart, And in your thoughtless childish way You went on in your style, While in your mind was creeping "I'll stop it after while."

You grow in size and age in years Until you're most a man, And like all other ones before You do what'er you can, But if the Mother feels you'er wrong And in her worried mind, Asks you to be careful Your answer is unkind.

"Please listen to me son" She pleadingly will say, And in reply she hears the words "Later on; some other day." Once more alone, the Mother stands Looking forlorn and sad, To wonder why the boy she raised Could make her feel so bad.

The years pass on, the age is more A wife you have at last, And more than likely Mother dear Has vanished as the past, And as the flaming embers A woman that you know, Are burning with a fitful glare You hear an outer gate.

A feeble knock upon the door You hear; then, call, and shout, "See who disturbs my evening While the winds are blowing out." The door is opened widely A woman that you know, Comes to see; to talk with you, She's covered o'er with snow.

A frown appears upon your face The wife her shoulders shrug, And neither stirs a little way From the fire you hug, "You shouldn't have come!" You roughly cry, to the woman there, As she looks with loving eye At the son she raised with care.

The time continues on its way And years have taken flight, While darkness in your path has crept Instead of constant light. Within a coffin lays a form So silent and so still, You now can speak the mind Say anything you will.

So don't you think while looking down Of something of the past, You might have said to Mother She thought of till the last. And now too late, you would give all If words had been some other, Instead of always crying "I won't," or someday Mother.

The Transcript, \$1.00

WARWICK

Mrs. Andrew C. Reynolds, of Gots, was a caller in town on Monday.

Mrs. P. F. Johns spent last week with her father Mr. Walters, near Galena.

Mr. F. Bernard Jr. of Kennett Square was a week-end guest of Miss Mame Merritt.

Mrs. Alice Hevelow and children of near Earleville, spent Sunday with her daughter Mrs. Charles Pyle.

Ladies Aid Society met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt Jr. on Thursday evening last.

Mrs. Martin Manlove of Cecilton, spent several days this week with her niece, Mrs. S. S. McCabbin.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt Sr. and daughter Miss Mame are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dulaney in Baltimore.

Mr. Howard Bishop, of Norristown, Pa., was an over Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bishop.

Messrs. Rodney Price, of New Castle and Leland Price, of Wilmington, were Sunday guests at their home near town.

Mrs. Joe Smith spent last Sunday with her daughter Miss Alice L. Smith at Delaware Hospital, Wilmington. We are sorry to report that there is no change in Miss Smith's illness.

BIG PROFIT IN HAY

Its Value Is Generally Underestimated by Farmers.

STIMULANT FOR SOIL NEEDED

Hay Has Received Too Little Attention in Past—Grass Necessary For Forage and Also to Increase Soil Fertility. Better Methods of Seeding Wanted to Increase Yield.

The importance of the hay or grass crop in our systems of farming is often underestimated. The hay crop generally receives less attention than any other farm crop. From the earliest days of husbandry the old proverb, "No grass, no cattle; no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crops," has had full significance. An increase in the grass crop means soil improvement. The value of a sod for corn or potatoes is known by every practical farmer. To fail in getting a stand of grass means not only a lack of forage, but also a final loss of soil fertility. The adaptability of a large portion of the eastern states to hay production and the proximity of large markets, together with the fact that the grass crop responds as readily to fertilization and good culture as other farm crops, should be an incentive to the grower for giving special attention to the growing of grass.

The average yield of hay per acre in the eastern states is not much over one ton. That it is possible to increase this yield not only through better methods of seeding, but also by the proper treatment of grass land, has been fully demonstrated. Experiment stations throughout the country have shown that it is possible to almost double the yield of hay through top dressing with manure and lime or commercial fertilizers with lime.

The Kind of Meadow to Top Dress. A poor stand of grass or a meadow of long standing is not likely to give maximum results from top dressing. The former will contain many weeds, while the latter may be so sod bound as to prevent proper development. The best results may be expected from grass land of the previous year's seeding or a sod of two years' standing. In general top dressing the land the first year is the better practice, since the plants are invigorated and a more perfect stand is obtained in this way. Grass which is sown on especially prepared land in the late summer and top dressed the following spring will give a large yield of hay free from weeds. The increased growth of the grass due to top dressing tends to crowd out the weeds much more rapidly than one should imagine. In general it will be more profitable to top dress a good sod of recent seeding rather than try to renovate poor stands of grass.

Time of Application. Lime should be applied first, in a soluble, quick acting form—namely, hydrate or ground kila lime. There is an unfounded fear that because the latter irritates the sweet skin when handled it may hurt the young grass shoots. The great lawns surrounding the Department of Agriculture in Washington are lined in the spring with ground lime, which is less mild than hydrate. Last year the plots were white with it in April, the green grass growing through it vigorously. The anxious can use pulverized limestone of brands shown to be finer than cornmeal, without noticeable grains. It does not stimulate so quick a start, however.

Fertilizers containing nitrogen may be applied as soon as the weather becomes settled and the grass begins to grow. Too early application of nitrogen is likely to result in the loss of the soluble nitrates by leaching by frequent and heavy rains. The mistake is often made in top dressing of applying the material too early in the season. Care should be taken to apply the fertilizers when the grass is dry. Stable manure may be applied any time in the winter or early spring when the ground is sufficiently firm to bear a load.

Sweet Corn.

Sweet corn should always be found in the home garden when space allows since it loses quality very rapidly after being picked. Its sugar changes into starch, so that to have it at its best it should be on the fire within fifteen minutes after being pulled from the stalk. Corn does best in a fertile soil, but is able to adapt itself to all textures from sand to clay. To grow it in sufficient quantities for the average family requires more space, however, than for most garden vegetables. It should not be planted until after danger of frost is past.

Fogel & Burstan's Startling STORE NEWS

WE are having these day the most pleasant experience that can fall to the lot of a merchant—hearing our customers tell their surprise and pleasure at still being able after all the rise in prices of goods of all kinds, to buy AT THE OLD FIGURES, way below prices elsewhere!

Said a lady patron, "Why, Mr. Fogel, this article costs more at so-and-so's place!" Said a gentleman, "Mr. Fogel I bought these Madras shirts 3 years ago at your store for \$1.00, and here they are again, still \$1.00 tho in the meantime I know the materials, to say nothing about the labor, have advanced at least 200 per cent. Frankly, I can't conceive how you do it." These are only instances out of many. All this is gratifying to be sure, but it is not new. True it is our firm is selling many staple goods for the prices of 2 and 3 years ago altho these things have since then gone up considerably.

"How can we do it?" Well, to begin with, like the painter Opie who said he got his famous colors by mixing his brains with his paints, so we mix our brains with our buying. We bought season, ahead—big stocks before everything had gone up much, and these goods we are selling to our patrons at OLD PRICES, thus sharing our profits with them—a "live and let live" policy which we believe will build up our business and win us new friends and customers.

Again, we are doing this wonderful thing, by scaling down our profits and making up in bigger volumes of business the gains we once made on smaller amounts of sales. As an illustration of our judicious early buying, we are even now at the Winter's close laying in our stocks for the Winter of 1917-18, and for prices LOWER than will then prevail.

Therefore, we wish our patrons and the public to understand that at Fogel & Burstan's very largely the OLD PRICES still hold! Those who have never dealt with us may doubt our words, to such we can only reply, "Come and see for yourselves."

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

PUPILS EXAMINATIONS

Pupils who expected to enter a seventh or higher grade of a State approved high school system must pass an examination prescribed by the State Board of Education. On Saturday, May 5, in approved high schools in each county, examinations will be conducted by the high school principals, in reading, arithmetic, grammar, U. S. history, physiology and hygiene, political geography and spelling. Pupils must supply pencils or pens. To enter the examination, pupils must present a certificate from the home school stating that they have passed the sixth or a higher grade, and have completed the highest grade of the home school. Certificates of admission to an approved high school will be issued to candidates whose general average in the examination is 80 per cent or higher.

In New Castle county the examination will be conducted in Wilmington, Alexis I. du Pont, Middletown, Newark, New Castle, Delaware City, Mt. Pleasant, Townsend.

In Kent county the examination will be conducted in Smyrna, Milford, Clayton, Dover, Felton, Harrington, Caesar Rodney, Cheswold, Frederica, Magnolia, Rising Sun.

In Sussex county the examination will be conducted in Georgetown, Laurel, Lewes, Seaford, Bridgeville, Delmar, Frankford, Greenwood, Millsboro, Milton, Selbyville, Millville, Ocean View, Rehoboth.

Candidates may take the examination at any high school, regardless of whether or not they expect to attend that school.

For the State Board of Education. CHAS. A. WAGNER.

NOTICE!

Middletown, Del., April 2d, 1917. TO OUR PATONS: The Light and Water Commission regret owing to the increase cost of coal, labor and supplies pertaining to the operation of the plant, to raise the price of light, beginning May 1st, 1917, as follows: The minimum cost of lighting by meter rate one dollar (\$1.00) per month, and that the price per kilowatt hour for light service will be ten cents (10c).

(Signed) LIGHT AND WATER COMMISSION D. W. Stevens, Clerk.

FOR SALE!

1000 Chestnut Posts

SEVEN FOOT LONG These posts are now in my yard and ready for delivery at 10c each. FRANK S. CLAYTON, Chesapeake City, Md.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

Garden seed in Bulks at

Evan's Feed Store.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearboms.

J. C. GREEN.

Cheapest to buy garden seed in bulks

at

Evan's Feed Store.

Now is the time to repair your lawn

mowers.

A. K. HOPKINS.

Maine Crown Seed Potatoes, Seed

Outs, and Fertilizers stored in our

warehouse for immediate delivery.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR RENT—Two desirable dwellings

with modern improvements, well located

and suitable for large families. One

has large yard and garage

John Heldmyer Jr.

I have 17 acres of land near Delaware

City. 6 acres or more of young fruit

trees just bearing. Also 2 properties

in Delaware City one a very nice dwell-

ing.

JOHN HELDMYER JR.

Farms for Sale

Just received five more farms for sale.

No. 1. Two miles from Summit

Bridge, 1-2 mile from stone road, 1-2

mile from school, contains 280 acres.

Price, \$16,800.00

No. 2. 2-1/2 mile from Earleville, Md.

This farm has just been well limed

and has a large tillage of wheat, contains

246 acres. Price, \$13,500.00.

No. 3. Very nice little farm, 1-2

mile from Newark, good house, good

buildings and fencing, and very good

land, will make some one a lovely home,

39 acres. Price, \$6,000.00. \$9,000 less

than I sold Mr. John Blizard's 37 acre

farm for.

No. 4. Every farmer around Middle-

town and Warwick knows what this farm

is, one mile from Warwick; no need for

me to say any more about it. Size 273

acres. Price \$21,840.00.

No. 5. 1-2 mile from Warwick, on

stone road, and a nice little farm, house

and buildings in good shape; 122 acres.

Price, \$9,240.00.